IMPACT OF GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS BUDGET REDUCTIONS ON THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

HEARING

HELD BEFORE THE

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

NINETY-NINTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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IMPACT OF GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS BUDGET REDUCTIONS ON THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7, 1986

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to call, at 2 p.m., in room H-328, U.S. Capitol Building, Hon. Frank Annunzio (chairman of the committee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Annunzio, Swift, Oakar, Gingrich, Frenzel, and Senator Pell.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee will come to order.

Today's meeting of the Joint Committee on the Library will focus on the impact of the $18 million cut to the Library of Congress' annual budget. We will hear the views of the Librarian, the Director of the Congressional Research Service, and we will also hear the concerns of individuals representing the public sector as users of the facilities and services of our Nation's Library.

If there are no objections, I would like to place into the record of today's hearings statements submitted to the joint committee from friends and users of the Library of Congress who due to time constraints or conflicting schedules could not testify in person. Without objection, I will submit this to the court reporter.

[The information appears at the end of the day's hearings.]

The CHAIRMAN. Now I would like to call on our first witness, and usually before we call on the first witness we have a representative from the Senate. I have been informed that they will be here, but they have business on the floor of the Senate. When they get here, if they desire to say anything, they can make a statement at that time.

I would like to welcome our Librarian of Congress, Dr. Daniel J. Boorstin, to the joint committee. Joining him around the table is Mr. Bill Welsh, Deputy Librarian. I want to thank each of you for appearing before us today to address this very serious and important issue of cutbacks at our Nation's Library and the impact of these reductions on the Library itself and the public it serves.

Before Dr. Boorstin proceeds, I have something that I would like to read:

Boorstin and the Emperor: Buyers of television sets and automobiles are not the only Americans recognized by Japan these days. On his 85th birthday, Tuesday, Emperor Hirohito awarded Dr. Daniel J. Boorstin, the Librarian of Congress, the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure, the highest decoration that nation gives to foreigners. The actual presentation will be made by the Japanese Ambassador in Washington this month.

So my deepest congratulations to you, and you can proceed in your own manner.

TESTIMONY OF DR. DANIEL J. BOORSTIN, THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

Dr. BOORSTIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I have a brief statement which I would like to read with your permission.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, we welcome this opportunity to appear before this committee and share our hopes and concerns and have the benefit of your wisdom and experience. In my statement to the House Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, I described the implications of the current budget policy and the double cuts in the appropriations of the Library of Congress, for our Nation, for the Congress and for the world of learning. In my brief remarks today, I would like to share with you some of the problems unique to the Library of Congress which arise when we are forced to make the difficult choices imposed by the cuts in our appropriation. These cuts, Mr. Chairman, bring the current resources of the Library of Congress below those appropriated for the 1983—I repeat that, Mr. Chairman—1983 fiscal year.

Of course, our primary responsibility is to the needs of the Congress which this committee can help us define. But there are two other invisible constituencies which it is the unique responsibility of the Library of Congress to serve. One is the community of all past Americans who have built our Nation and enriched our culture. We are mandated by law to collect and preserve their work in countless ways. We edit the letters of the Continental Congress, we preserve the notes of James Madison, and other members of the Constitutional Convention, the writings of the Presidents from George Washington to Calvin Coolidge, the draft of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, as well as the manuscript of Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass, the records of the NAACP, and the National American Woman Suffrage Association, including the personal papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the music of Irving Berlin, George Gershwin, and Aaron Copeland, the photographs of Mathew Brady and Lewis Hine, the photographs of the American Continent, the maps of the growth of all our American communities. We give all these creators and builders of America their voice. We must see that they are not forgotten or neglected, that our Nation has a cumulative record of those who came before us.

There is also the constituency of our children and our grandchildren. It is our responsibility, supported by congressional appropriations, to preserve the copious and comprehensive record of the American culture past and present for Americans in future centuries.

The pioneering work of the Library of Congress, which you have generously supported in the past, to preserve the books, maps, and photographs and all our other records is climaxed in the appropriation of $11.5 million for building the book preservation facility at Fort Detrick, MD. To our pioneering in the world of library science, the cataloging of books and the computerizing of information you have in the past given generous support. While these efforts pre-

serve the record of history, they have also made history for no other nation has been so scrupulous in its concern for the knowledge and culture of its future citizens.

Our three constituencies, of the past, of the present and of the future, all make costly demands on us. The recent extreme and disastrous cuts in the budget of the Library of Congress have made the competition among our obligations more than ever apparent and have made our choices more than ever painful.

In fact, Mr. Chairman, the Congress has assigned us the task of disaster management. The constituencies of the past and of the future are without a voice. They are easily neglected in favor of the vocal demands of the present generation and the neighborhood. In order to meet the legal mandate of Gramm-Rudman, the Library found it necessary to subtract an additional $626,000 from our budget for current material for the collections, and $1,280,000 from our appropriations for cataloging. By these cuts we are depriving our children and grandchildren of the ample record of their nation. Some three-fourths of the patrons of the Library tell us that they come to the Library of Congress to find what they cannot find anywhere else.

At the same time that we find it necessary to make the cuts in acquisitions and services for future generations, we found it necessary to reduce the hours of service in our reading rooms and to close several entrances to the Library in order to reduce costs. This was one of the most painful decisions I have had to make in my decade as the Librarian of Congress. For my colleagues and I in these years have tried to make the Library of Congress more open and more accessible than ever before. Reducing our hours of service amounted to a savings of $585,000. If we had not made this reduction, we would have had to acquire $585,000 less of current material, or cataloged that amount less, or committed some other cut to the damage of future generations. We made a cut of only 2.8 percent in our expense for research and reader services, as against a 22 percent cut in acquisitions. It would be unfair, Mr. Chairman, if the living generation did not share to this small extent in our common sacrifice.

In the past the Congress by its foresight has made it possible for the Library of Congress to serve adequately our three constituencies. But while the ballots of the living can be counted, the makers of our Nation—the George Washingtons, the Thomas Jeffersons, the Lincolns, the Whitmans, the Frederick Douglasses, the Clara Bartons, the Mathew Bradys, the Gershwins, and thousands less well known cannot cast ballots and they cannot write letters to their Congressmen. It is our duty to see that their voices and work will continue to be heard and seen. We would fail them too if, in giving in to the vocal demands of the present generation and neighborhood, we spend fewer resources in preserving the historic record of our Nation.

An institution which has a duty to three constituencies—the illustrious dead, the vocal living, and the voiceless unborn—has no easy problem. The more the Congress cuts our resources—as it has for some inexplicable reason, doubling the cut imposed on most other Federal agencies—the more difficult and more painful and

less satisfying are our priorities in service to one or another of our constituencies.

Our Nation is unique in many ways. In the way it was founded—in the bright light of history—so that we at the Library of Congress can preserve the visible and vivid record. And in the fact that the founders and builders of our Nation have been so vividly aware of the duty of this New World to posterity. We enlist your sympathy, your wisdom, and your assistance in helping us make the difficult choices, and we hope that in providing the Library adequate resources Congress can keep this great institution alive and flourishing—and continue to allow us, as we serve you today, to fulfill our duties to those who made America in the past and those who will build America in the future.

We will be happy to answer any questions, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Dr. Boorstin.

Before we proceed with the questions, I would like to introduce Senator Pell, the Senator from Rhode Island, and welcome him to the committee. Are there any others? Also, I want to welcome Bill Frenzel of Minnesota, Newt Gingrich of Georgia, Mary Rose Oakar of Ohio, and Al Swift of the State of Washington.

Senator Pell, do you have an opening statement that you would like to make?

Senator PELL. I have no opening statement except to express my strong support of the Librarian and my deep regret about the curtailment of hours that he is being forced to follow, and I hope out of this hearing we can figure out some remedy, but what it is has obscured me at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Dr. Boorstin, as usual your remarks were most eloquent and your message was very, very clear. The Library of Congress is, indeed, our Nation's Library, and all of us benefit from the services and activities it provides.

Consequently, we all suffer from the curtailment of these services when the Library's budget is cut.

I am going to ask the clerk to keep time. We have many witnesses, public witnesses. We have three panels, and we could be here all afternoon and all evening if we did not adopt some orderly procedure. I am going to allow myself 5 minutes and the other members who want to ask questions will be allocated 5 minutes.

In light, Dr. Boorstin, of the overwhelming public outcry over the reduced public service hours, is the Librarian at this time considering any alternatives? Can a more flexible arrangement in public hours be reached in your opinion?

Dr. BOORSTIN. Mr. Chairman, I think it would be irresponsible for us as trustees of this great treasury of wisdom and knowledge for posterity if we made a further cut in acquisitions of current materials. Already irreparable damage has been done by the acquisitions which will not be acquired. They will be much more costly even if they can be found in the future.

I think, as I said in my statement, it is a small sacrifice to ask of the current generation of the people in the neighborhood to make, to be inconvenienced in this way. We regret it. We lament it. But unless the Library receives more resources for its total budget, it

will not be possible for us to avoid that inconvenience to the present generation.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that the Library had to reduce their staff due to the $18 million cut in its fiscal year 1987 authorization. To date how many Library personnel have been let go, how many more are anticipated? Does the Library offer its personnel any assistance or counseling in finding other employment?

Dr. BOORSTIN. May I direct this question to the Deputy Librarian, Mr. Welsh.

Mr. WELSH. I would like to put this in perspective, Mr. Chairman. In the first cut, the base cut in the 1986 Appropriation Act we lost a considerable number of staff. Since January 1 our staff has been reduced by 155 persons. Most of them were indefinite or temporary positions. We have proceeded with a reduction in force, but we actually lost very few of those people because of dumping rights. Our goal is to try to retain our very talented staff. There were some temporary, conditional people who left us that we would like to have retained, but necessarily there had to be some reduction. We anticipate at least 150 that will be off the rolls by the end of the year.

The CHAIRMAN. Ms. Oakar.

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Chairman, thank you and I, first of all, want to congratulate you for having this hearing. I think this is probably one of the most important hearings that I could attend. Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to say, I honestly think that it is a sign of the decline in civilization when we cut the budget of the greatest library in the world. Access to all this wonderful research, in books and scholarly display, is something we cherish as free Americans. We have always prided ourselves in supporting our libraries.

I will say for the record, Mr. Chairman, I would like to take the funds needed for the LOC budget out of the Pentagon cost overruns. I think it would not be impossible to find those expenses and transfer them very simply into the LOC budget. I think it is a crime that we have had to make these cuts because of the Gramm-Rudman automatic sequestration process.

Dr. Boorstin, I was wondering if you would tell us in your estimate, what area of the Library will become most affected by the cuts that you had to make? If you had to choose one or two what would they be?

Dr. BOORSTIN. It is very dangerous to be too wise in forecasting the future or in choosing among our various constituencies as I have suggested. I could not answer that question. I think all of the cuts are equally unfortunate, and we have indicated our preference for the convenience of the living generation by making only a 2.8-percent cut in reader services at the same time that we have made a 22-percent cut in acquisitions. So I would have to say that what I tried to share with this committee—and we would like to have your wisdom and assistance—is how we can avoid having to make an unjustifiable preference among our constituencies.

We cannot know—one of the most remarkable things about the Library is that we are saving for purposes which we could never forecast, and the danger is to pretend to be wiser than we are and saving only for the needs we see, not collect knowledge which may be on the frontier. That mistake has been made in the past to the

great regret of people in our Defense Department as well as in other parts of our Government.

I am sorry, Congresswoman Oakar. I could not make a selection. It is a Solomon's choice you present me with, and I would not want to cut the baby up.

Mr. WELSH. I am not as wise as the Librarian, but can I answer that question?

Ms. OAKAR. Sure.

Mr. WELSH. I think there are two areas: The loss of trained and skilled staff because I think that it really has to be one of our greatest resources that has happened to us, and the second is, as Dr. Boorstin testified, the loss of our acquisitions, the inability to preserve for the future. Not only are the current people who use the Library of Congress suffering, but the libraries throughout the country and future generations are going to suffer from these two losses.

Ms. OAKAR. I think that Thomas Jefferson must be rolling in his grave seeing what we are doing to the Library of Congress. I think it is very regretable and I know that we all want to try to work with the chairman to do something about it.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Ms. Oakar.

Senator Pell.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

This is to my mind pretty much a disastrous situation so far. Let's say nothing changes and we have the second phase of Gramm-Rudman go through next year. Could you give us an overview of what that would mean on the operation of the Library.

Mr. WELSH. Senator, if I may answer that, I met this morning with our top staff to try to address this question. May I put it in perspective somewhat. I remind you again the $18 million cuts were in two successive actions, the House and the Senate action on our appropriation bill. We have cut the heart out of what we call our nonpersonal services. Our preservation program has been seriously jeopardized. On the book purchase program, over $1 million out of the book funds. We will not have enough moneys in this fiscal year with the dollar declining to purchase all the materials that we need this year. It will be much worse next year. We already made substantial cuts in our staff. I do not know as of this point what we will do. We do not have any reserves. We need automation to make us more productive, and we demonstrated what automation has done. So there are no areas I can easily identify and say, here, if there is another 4.3-percent cut, it will cripple us.

Senator PELL. It won't be 4.3. The next phase is 18 percent.

Mr. WELSH. Well, I was trying to make it as palatable as I could for us. We cannot live with 4.3. An 18-percent cut I cannot comprehend at this time, Senator.

Senator PELL. Give us a picture.

Mr. WELSH. Further cuts in our acquisitions, further cuts in our ability to provide cataloging data and books not only for the Library of Congress but for the Nation's libraries, reducing staff, the Congressional Research, would be unable to respond to your need, and the Blind and Physically Handicapped Reading Program will be adversely affected—all of our major programs.

Senator PELL. What is the ratio of your budget that is spent in acquisitions?

Mr. WELSH. I do not have an answer to that, Senator. One of the great advantages of being in the legislative branch is we have an international exchange program so an awful lot of our materials come in on a quid pro quo basis. We have over 20,000 exchanges throughout the world. Our book budget is in the order of $5 million.

Senator PELL. What is the percentage of the budget of the Library of Congress for new additions?

Mr. CURRAN. I think it would be about 3 percent of the general appropriations; 2½, 3 percent; but as Mr. Welsh pointed out, those are the items we purchase. The interesting thing about the Library of Congress is a great amount of the material that we acquire comes through copyright deposits or exchanges of Government documents, and gifts. Therefore, much of what we buy we buy in foreign markets, blanket orders overseas; and if we do not buy it today, it is not available tomorrow. I mean it is that kind of thing, so much of that would be foreign material in the foreign markets.

Senator PELL. You should not share in any way in this cut because then you cannot fulfill your obligation to the future.

Mr. CURRAN. It is the point Dr. Boorstin was making earlier.

Senator PELL. If you have a full sequestration coming, it could mean the Library of Congress could only open 3 days a week, 4 days a week. I want to see the situation portrayed. Some of us like myself who support a reduction in the Defense Department and increasing revenues, I think you have to know the whole picture.

Dr. BOORSTIN. Mr. Chairman.

Senator PELL. My 5 minutes are up.

The CHAIRMAN. You want to answer that?

Dr. BOORSTIN. Yes. I would like to make one comment in this regard; that is the Library of Congress has flourished with the sympathy and support of the Congress. Congress has made the Library. But it has made the Library because it has been open to new opportunities and programs. If we had tried to answer Senator Pell's question 50 years ago, no one would have mentioned automation or the computer. A hundred years ago no one would have mentioned motion picture films or television. Now we have a responsibility to collect all those and we must not treat this institution as if it were not open to all the changes of technology, and it must continue to remain open with the assistance of the Congress.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to point out for the record that the committee in the House responsible for making cuts in House operations was the Committee on House Administration. It was not easy to go to the full House and to cut the budgets of all of the committees 4.3 percent. It was not easy to cut all the congressional allowances, staff, and now to cut their mailing. That is the law of the land. I just want the record to show that it is not only the Library of Congress but every one of us has been touched by this legislation that was passed in the Senate and the House. I am not going to call the roll here to find out who voted for it or who did not. The record speaks for itself as to who voted for Gramm-Rudman and who did not. The votes are available.

I also would like to point out for the benefit of the people, the public that is here, that in September we face another 18-percent cut, not only in the Library of Congress but the allowances of the Congressmen, the allowances of the Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, the Doorkeeper, et cetera. I can recite the whole litany. As I have said to Bill Frenzel, I became chairman of this full committee at a time when there are no goodies to give away. All I have been doing is taking back what we have had, and it is a tough, tough job. Very shortly I will be calling a meeting, of my committee, because we are going to have to do something about keeping our own shop, the Congress, open between September and January. I think I have a formula on how to keep the congressional offices open for those 3 months. We are on a yearly budget. Under Gramm-Rudman we have been placed on a fiscal year budget. So we have that responsibility, to keep our shop open for 3 more months.

I make that statement because I want the record to show that everybody is tightening their belts. It takes guts and you have done that, Dr. Boorstin. I want you to know I admire what you did. You followed the law and this committee, the Joint Committee on the Library, has a responsibility to the Library of Congress. When you go before Chairman Fazio's subcommittee you are to make the best presentation. At this time, I do not know how to do it, but I am going to help you. I want to appear for you and with you.

There are certain situations you cannot back away from, where we must give and take. As far as priorities, the Library of Congress is one of my top priorities. I want you to understand that.

Mr. Gingrich.

Mr. GINGRICH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

First of all, I do appreciate your sharing this time with us. Part of the reason I think you're getting some of the reaction is, people see only a 3.8-percent cut in reader services while we get a 35-percent cut in hours. Somehow to the average user there seems to be a gap between customer needs and system behavior. Can you explain that to me.

Mr. WELSH. Dr. Broderick, may he respond, Mr. Chairman. Dr. Broderick is the Assistant Librarian for Research Services.

Dr. BRODERICK. The percentage that was mentioned earlier is the percentage pertaining to the entire budget of the research services department and the law library. The activity in the reading room, especially the evening and Sunday hours, those activities are supported by a staff throughout the building developed over the years to provide reader service. As for deck attendants, we have to have deck attendants on 50 or 60 different decks.

Mr. GINGRICH. Why?

Dr. BRODERICK. Why? In order to provide reader service.

Mr. GINGRICH. The point I am driving at—I do not want the chairman to cut me off which he will eventually when I run out of time. You have a large complex system. When we are told on the one hand in a tone of absolute reasonableness it is only a 3.8-percent cut, from the viewpoint of the citizen using the Library, who may fly in from out of town, it is a 35-percent cut. That is what it translates into.

Dr. BOORSTIN. May I ask you to explain that.

Mr. GINGRICH. I took the total number of hours, the number of hours you are now closed and used to be open, and divided into it the number of hours you are still open. It turns out you cut 35 percent. You used to be open 78½ hours. You have closed 24 hours a week out of the 78½, leaving you open only 65 percent of the time you used to be open, if my figures are correct. I sat here and added them up a little while ago.

Dr. BRODERICK. That is correct.

Mr. GINGRICH. From the consumer standpoint, there is a 35-percent reduction in the service that he most identifies with.

Dr. BOORSTIN. May I make a comment, Mr. Gingrich.

Mr. GINGRICH. Of course.

Dr. BOORSTIN. You described the consumer as the person who comes to the Library on Saturday, Sunday, or in the evening. That is a very small proportion. You are describing a very small proportion of the consumers. The Library of Congress is a national institution. Its consumers are every library in the United States and other libraries in the world. So you are focusing on the neighborhood, let me put it that way, and I think it is very important that this committee in considering its priorities should remember that it is to all the libraries present and future that we owe our responsibilities, and that the outcry of people whom we would like to see there on evenings and other times is an outcry of one very small part of one part of our constituency, sir. We have an additional 11 reading rooms which have been open in the evenings.

Mr. GINGRICH. I do not disagree with that. I was trying to put in context your earlier specific statement about a 3.8-percent cut.

Dr. BOORSTIN. If I may, it is 2.8 percent.

Mr. GINGRICH. And I say that in translation to that particular topic it multiplies out to a 35-percent cut as perceived by one of your audiences, not all of your audiences, one of your audiences.

Dr. BOORSTIN. I do not see the consequence of that, Mr. Gingrich. I do not see what conclusion you draw from that.

Mr. GINGRICH. I was simply trying to point out, Dr. Boorstin, that one of the reasons we are having trouble communicating is that what you described reasonably as a 2.8-percent cut may be seen by others unreasonably as a 35-percent cut. The consequences as seen by the person in charge of the entire Library is one perspective, and the person who may, in fact, have flown in from out of town to use the Library is another perspective.

Dr. BOORSTIN. Mr. Gingrich, if I am not mistaken, it is the purpose of the committee to distinguish the reasonable from the unreasonable presentations, and what you are describing, what you yourself mentioned, is an unreasonable approach.

The Research Services Department maintains 17 public reading rooms and the Law Library one reading room. Prior to March 10 reading room hours totaled 1,132 per week. After March 10 reading room hours totaled 954½ hours, a difference of 15 percent from the previous hours.

Service on evenings and Sundays is the most expensive service because of the legal requirements to pay night differential and Sunday premium pay. Surveys of the number of readers using the reading rooms indicate less use in the evenings than during the regular workday. Partial service in the reading rooms is not possi-

ble in that the book collections are dispersed over 500 miles of book shelving. Deck attendants must necessarily be spaced throughout the buildings to perform the essential task of book delivery as well as to provide security for the collections. Without book service the reading rooms would be essentially study halls.

In the Law Library and in Research Services, the budget is 90 percent or more personnel costs. In order to achieve savings, it is essential to curtail personnel costs.

Each of the 11 reading rooms that maintain service from 9–5:30 p.m. is staffed by reference librarians of as few as one or two. This staff traditionally work a 40-hour week. In most instances, savings could be made only by closing a reading room.

Under the terms of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act, the 4.3-percent reduction had to be made on 12-month funding, but the savings had to be effected over a 7-month period.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Frenzel.

Mr. FRENZEL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you for your testimony, Dr. Boorstin. I have looked at a schedule of your appropriations and remember, of course, that this joint committee cannot do the job that the Appropriations Committee does. We are just trying to find out so we can make recommendations to them. We should be your advocate. But it looks to me as though if we isolate the Copyright Office and the Commission for Technological Uses of Copyright Works and CRS and Books for the Blind and collections and distributions of Library materials and furnishings and offsets, that you did have a small reduction in 1985, which is about 3.7 percent in that particular count, and it looks to me like after we got through with the adjustments you have another cut slightly in excess of 5 percent, which does, in fact, take you back to slightly above the 1983 level.

I guess you will recall that Mr. Gingrich and I wrote you after your presentation to the Subcommittee on Legislature and suggested that their ought to be a way around the problem, that we gave a higher priority to opening the Library than apparently you did and were looking for ways to find out how we might keep the Library open.

Somehow your statement today is such that you have reviewed the priorities and you cannot, in your opinion, keep the Library open any more hours than it is open today.

Then my next question is, we have talked about cutting hours around here. You have a very large operation called the Congressional Research Service, expense of $40 million a year, which is about the same cost as the committee budgets that we approve here, that is, investigative budgets.

The CHAIRMAN. Twenty-seven committees.

Mr. FRENZEL. For all of our committees. If that is the case, maybe we should suggest to the appropriations subcommittee that money ought to be shifted from the Congressional Research Service to the operations which you find are cut. May I ask your opinion of that?

Dr. BOORSTIN. Well, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Frenzel, it is not for us to tell the Congress what their needs are in the way of research; and if the Congress decides it does not need or does not want the

research which has been offered by the Congressional Research Service, then so be it, if that is the decision of the Congress, Mr. Frenzel.

But I also think it is notable—and I must offer my opinion based on the impressions I get and the reactions I get from the Congress—that the services that the Congressional Research Service have offered to the Congress have been not only desirable but in the opinion of many Congressmen even necessary to the proper activities, informed activities, of the Congress. That is the opinion I received from the Congress. So that is a decision that the Congress would have to make. If it wants less information or less assistance in its research, why, that would have to be a decision for Congress itself.

I would be sorry to see that because one of the great opportunities which many people are unaware of in the uniqueness of this national Library, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Frenzel, unlike the congressional libraries of most other countries, Great Britain and France, for example, our Congressional Library is not merely a small reference library but our Library is so organized as to present the whole corpus of the world's learning for the use of the Members of the Congress. The only other library that does that is the National Diet Library of Japan that was modeled after the Library of Congress.

To receive the dividends of the billions of dollars that have been spent on the national collections, the opportunity to turn that to the benefit of the Members of Congress is what the Congressional Research Service is for.

Mr. FRENZEL. Thank you. I do notice we managed to spend only half as much in 1977 and I am not aware that our work product was noticeably improved in the last 10 years in the Congress, and I do not think we are talking about whether we like the Library or think its function is good or worthy. What we are talking about is priorities, how we spend the dollars that are available for these services, and so that was the reason for our original letter to you. We think there is an important priority in making what is in that Library available to not just the scholars but whoever walks in off the street. I hope that as we work our way through the current appropriations cycle that we will pay a little more attention to that.

Dr. BOORSTIN. May I respond to that, Mr. Chairman?

The CHAIRMAN. It is not the purpose of the Chair to cut off any Member. I realize that you are our key and most important witness today. Therefore, Mr. Swift will have his 5 minutes; but after his 5 minutes, if there is any other member of this committee, that desires an additional 5 minutes, the Chair will concede.

Mr. Swift, you are recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. SWIFT. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I was interested in the line of questioning of the gentleman from Georgia. I did not quite understand what that was all about. If you reduced the hours 35 percent, why has such a large cut in hours been necessary when the funding to support that has only been cut 2.8 percent? Is that the question of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. GINGRICH. That is exactly my question.

Mr. SWIFT. There may be an answer for it, but I certainly did not hear it.

Dr. WELSH. Dr. Broderick.

Dr. BRODERICK. The reduction in the hours of public service, the cost of that reduction should be compared with the cost of the service itself. Under those circumstances, the percentage would be larger. There are very few controllable costs in the department which I head which involves the reading rooms, the collections, the bibliographical services, and reference services. One of the very few controllable costs has to do with staffing the decks and providing service in the reading rooms. When we had to absorb a significant cut in our budget, there was almost no way to do it except by this method. As a matter of fact, we took some other steps, but because of the processes that Mr. Welsh referred to a moment ago, these steps have not yet produced any savings in my department's budget because of the procedures and regulations affecting the reductions in force and other means. This was one of the very few controllable costs that we had available to us in the department of research services.

Mr. WELSH. Mr. Chairman, I believe that we have misled Mr. Gingrich. I now see the point. The percentage that we were using was of all the reader service activities, and so that was a much larger percentage. It did not obtain to only those elements that are a part of the general reading rooms but of all 17 reading rooms. For example, we cut some staff that worked during the regular hours of duty, not the overtime hours and not Sunday hours.

Mr. SWIFT. If I may proceed, I heard you say this. I am feeding it back and if I am in error, please, please correct me. Did I understand you to say that you had to cut more in terms of the hours than reflected by the dollar cut simply because it was elastic and other services were not? In other words, you are agreeing this is a disproportionate response. You are justifying that on the basis of not having the flexibility elsewhere to be able to make the cuts; is that correct?

Dr. BRODERICK. That is part of the answer. Another part has to do with the staffing itself. Our normal hours of service, which we would hope to restore if resources became available, our normal hours of service in the general reading rooms involve an 8:30 to 9:30 day. That is 13 hours, which means one shift and one half shift. Our staff is not constructed exactly that way. So that in making these adjustments that we had to make to achieve savings, we were limited in what kinds of steps we could take. As a matter of fact, the one evening that we are open, Wednesday evening, now we are more or less taking it out of our hides. We do not have a special staff for that particular shift. We are making some adjustments in that way. We do not think that this is an ideal result, and we would hope to be able to make some restorations and adjustments as soon as resources are available.

But for the immediate need and the expedient present, it was the best way we could come up with an adjustment for our particular needs.

Dr. BOORSTIN. Mr. Chairman, may I make a very brief comment.

I would like to put this in perspective, Mr. Swift, because I think the questions have been asked as if the Library of Congress were a public community library. We are not a public library. We are a national Library, and there are other public libraries in this com-

munity which are excellent and which we would like to encourage our citizens to support. By treating us as a public library, we are distracting attention from the needed library resources of the community. Moreover, the services of the Library should be concentrated on its primary purposes: to serve the Congress and the Nation. So that the focus which has been put on these hours has been put there because of the vocal attention that has been directed to it and not because it is a No. 1 priority in the obligations of the Library of Congress.

Mr. SWIFT. I understand that and I certainly recognize that the Library of Congress' role goes beyond that of the corner community library. On the other hand, quite literally, life is tough all over. The FBI in my district is cut in half in terms of the number of personnel there. The Coast Guard in my area has less; the Soil Conservation Service has less money; a lot of vital programs. Congress has become familiar with the so-called Washington Monument syndrome, and I think the line of questioning was simply to try and understand why you found this to be the appropriate way to go. And if I understand the answer, I think it is one that may well be acceptable. I mean that is among the choices of what you had to cut. Given what you see as your broad-range responsibility, this is where you made a disproportionate cut in order to protect some other things to which you give higher priority. Reasonable people might disagree with your priorities, but I think it is a very forthright answer to the question and I certainly am going to take your judgment on what your priorities are under very close advice before I disagree with that.

But I did not hear an answer before, and now I do hear one and I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Swift.

Senator Pell, you are recognized for 5 minutes.

Senator PELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Is there any way that supplementary services can be given to people when the place is closed? Telephone services, send books through the mail? Is there any way of doing this?

Dr. BOORSTIN. We have the telephone reference service in the Library which serves the public during hours on public service, but it has been subject to the same reductions. We welcome any suggestions and we are trying to exercise our ingenuity to find ways to provide services, but I think it is important that the Library also as a flagship, shall I say, in the national-library community should not do something that would distract attention from the Nation's concern and proper concern for its libraries. We have just seen a disastrous fire in the public library in Los Angeles, a community which is very rich also and which has not provided adequate facilities for its library. These are the consequences of not giving priority to public library facilities, and we are very conscious of the fact that we are part of a national library community and that our contribution to it is primarily through the Congress and through other libraries.

Senator PELL. I agree with you. I think you are a unique institution, and I also agree with you that it comes to Congress to finance priorities in view of Gramm-Rudman. Maybe other parts of the Government should receive less, but Gramm-Rudman permits no

exceptions. The only way we can get around it in Congress is by taking the funds ourselves and putting it in another department, something of that sort. Do you see any other solution for us?

Dr. BOORSTIN. Mr. Chairman and Senator Pell, the only solution I think is for the Congress to declare its priorities and to declare as a priority its faith in knowledge and in libraries and the increase in knowledge; and if the Congress is unwilling to make that choice, then we cannot perform the services which have been mandated to us.

Senator PELL. I voted against Gramm-Rudman for that very reason; it removed from the Congress the allocation of priorities. I support your position and am very glad to hear you as a witness.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Senator Pell.

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Chairman, just very briefly.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not have to be brief; take your full 5 minutes. You always have something important to say.

Ms. OAKAR. I did not support Gramm-Rudman either, Senator, but within the framework of Gramm-Rudman we are still permitted to choose priorities and I think it is unfortunate that we have to put opening the Library hours against, say, the acquisition of new materials or reducing the services of the Congressional Research Service. Since we are on the subject, I would like to say a few words in regards to the Congressional Research Service.

In developing the supplemental retirement bill that is before the subcommittee on compensation on employee benefits, which I chair we could not have done the work of having a bill that affects over a hundred different pension plans without the unique assistance of the Congessional Research Service. I want to say how much help they gave us. Without their assistance we would have had to have other outside consultants beyond what we were already given. It was an insurmountable job—and CRS really gave us tremendous information and technical assistance.

I think it is a question of priorities; and when we come to the time when we make a value judgment, we ought to say we think the Library of Congress should stay intact, period, and not pit programs against each other.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Ms. Oakar.

Mr. Gingrich, you are recognized for a long 5 minutes.

Mr. GINGRICH. You are very kind, Mr. Chairman.

I just wanted to go back. I think we are talking past each other. In order to justify closing the reading rooms 35 percent of the time, it seems to me you have to make the following cases. First, that there was no other expenditure of lesser importance, and I understand your generic argument about being a national library and being sort of a library of libraries. You have to make the case if one were to examine your expenditures for the year there is no expenditure of lower priority.

Just as you want Congress to set priorities, we can ask you to set priorities.

Second, there was no management device by which working with visiting scholars and visiting librarians, et cetera, you could have found a less expensive way of keeping open the reading room. I

guess I would challenge head on your assertion because during the day you have to have all 50 stacks manned, that there was no way to have the reading room open, say, from 7 to 9 at night but with relatively limited getting of new books after a certain hour.

What I am saying is what strikes one—and just as an outsiders to the institution, but one I think of the outsiders who uses it fairly frequently—is that a series of internal decisions were made that are perfectly rational internally, that had a substantially different effect externally. And I would point out, Dr. Boorstin, we will have at least two witnesses who come from the community of scholars who will say that it makes it dramatically harder for an out-of-town scholar to visit the city and use the Library by cutting out 35 percent of the hours. That extends the amount of time he has got to spend in the city in order to get the same number of hours, particularly if they have to ask for books every time.

So I guess the things that startled some of us, with all due respect, considering you took an unfair double dip—and I will stipulate that up front—is that we are asking virtually every institution in this Government to reexamine virtually everything it is doing, and as a founder of the Military Reform Caucus I will join my colleague from Ohio in saying there are clearly ways we can save defense money and there are clearly things we should do. And I, in no sense, support the President's defense request this year; but if we are going to ask everybody to rethink everything, then an institution which, for example, in current year dollars prior to 1986 had an increase in current dollars every year since 1943, every year, is hardly in a position to suddenly turn and say we are destroying knowledge, eliminating civilization, engaging in the decay of the world of learning, because the entire Government is having to rethink everything and you happen to be part of the entire Government.

Yet I would ask you to look at asking, for example, some other libraries—all of them will be eager for us to run a bigger debt to provide you more money. I might suggest we might ask visiting librarians, visiting scholars and others to sit down with your staff and see, (a) aren't there some items of lesser priority and, (b) aren't there some internal efficiencies and, (c) aren't there some ways to jerryrig a workable system that allows the Library to be open for visiting scholars?

It seems to me that is going to be required of every institution in the federal system with Gramm-Rudman. Glad to have your comment.

Dr. BOORSTIN. Well, I would like to make two comments, Mr. Chairman and Mr. Gingrich. I think it is very appropriate you should make this observation by percentages because this is exactly the kind of an approach which is not possible when it comes to a world of knowledge. We cannot say 35-percent less knowledge is going to be acquired because the hours are reduced. And the quantitative approach to knowledge is not possible, partly because knowledge increases by diffusion and knowledge is a commodity that does not follow any economic rule and cannot have applied to it the quantified approach which the Gramm-Rudman bill expects us to make.

And I would also say, speaking of the impact of quantifying, one way of having avoided the increase in the cost of the Library of Congress every year would have been to mandate a stoppage in the increase of knowledge. Knowledge increases every year, and the number of learned journals, the kinds of knowledge, the computer itself, which was not even imagined 50 years ago, is something we all welcome and are grateful for. So the way to prevent the increase in the appropriations for the Library of Congress would be to mandate the stoppage of technology and the multiplication of the sources of our knowledge which we certainly do not want to do.

There are parts of the world where that is being done, but we certainly do not want to emulate them. If we were the poorest nation in the world we could not afford to stop acquiring knowledge and as the greatest Nation on Earth, Mr. Chairman, it hardly seems to me to be appropriate.

Mr. GINGRICH. First of all, would you accept either a visiting panel of librarians or a visiting panel of scholars to look through carefully and try to assist you in rethinking whether or not it is possible to keep open the reading rooms?

Dr. BOORSTIN. Mr. Chairman and Mr. Gingrich, we are frequently visited and we welcome the visits of librarians from everywhere, but it would not be legally appropriate for me as the Librarian of Congress with an oath under the Constitution to administer this institution and also my colleagues similarly sworn, for us to abdicate any responsibility for these decisions to anyone else. We welcome advice. We welcome the wisdom of this committee and of the Congress. We welcome visits from all librarians and all scholars, but we could not abdicate our responsibilities.

Mr. GINGRICH. I am not asking you to abdicate responsibilities. I am asking if we could get such people to volunteer to help or arrange in some way if you would be willing to open up to them the data base and the choices and the information so they could then look at whether or not—again, we are just Congressmen. Once upon a time I taught history, and I studied in great libraries and did other things, but we are just Congressmen and Senators. We should not try to make technical judgments.

But it does seem to me, I guess, speaking if I might on behalf of assistant professors and graduate students who used to travel long distances, it does seem to me that it is inconceivable that we could not find a way to keep the reading room open. I find it absolutely inconceivable. I understand your argument and I understand the points you are making. And I say to you flatly I would personally like to see some people from outside the system look at it and come back and tell us whether or not, in fact, there are reasonable alternatives to a 35-percent reduction in hours. Would you be willing to facilitate such an activity?

Dr. BOORSTIN. Mr. Chairman, we conduct ourselves under the direction of this committee, but I must say that, and I would have to affirm, that as Librarian, I and my colleagues have the responsibility for making a choice among these constituencies and to be mandated to shortchange the future in order to satisfy immediate needs and the neighborhood is something which I would find very difficult to accept.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to finish with Dr. Boorstin. The bells are ringing for a vote on final passage of legislation. We can go down to the floor and vote and then start with our next panel.

Mr. Frenzel, you are recognized.

Mr. FRENZEL. Still talking priorities, Dr. Boorstin, are you still operating the folklore program at the Library of Congress and, if so, how much money do you spend on that annually?

Dr. BOORSTIN. Yes, Mr. Frenzel.

Mr. CURRAN. It is $850,000 approximately.

Mr. FRENZEL. It would cost $500,000 to put the Library back into a position where it could open its doors for the hours that it was enjoying last year?

Dr. BOORSTIN. Excuse me. That is not quite accurately put, if I may correct you, because that is the amount that we are saving by closing the Library during those hours. But if we received that sum of money in addition to our present appropriations we would think twice before it was spent in that way rather than in reducing the cuts that we are making in acquisitions for future generations as well as our cataloging operations, I think it would be irresponsible to take that total sum and spend it that way, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FRENZEL. I think we can find other things besides folklore. You still hold or have chamber music in your premises?

Dr. BOORSTIN. They are supported by private contributions, by private endowment.

Mr. FRENZEL. You have a variety of what most people would consider to be non-Library services, and I assume that they are not all supported by external contributions.

Dr. BOORSTIN. I will be glad to answer a specific question if you want me to.

Mr. FRENZEL. Unfortunately, I do not—I am not an appropriator and I have no idea what all these functions are. Occasionally you are nice enough to invite me to them and occasionally I am able to go to them, and I find them uplifting and educational and fun. And yet I wonder if they are as important as other aspects of your mission. I am still trying to focus on the things that I think are important, and one of them is keeping the Library open. I was one that voted against the legislative appropriation in the last 2 years, partly because the Congress took advantage of you and reduced your appropriation so that we could get our normal increases and I thought we were badgering you unnecessarily for our own benefit. I would like to be helpful, but I really think it is going to take some scrutiny and some common will to decide exactly what the mission is under slightly reduced circumstances.

I thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Frenzel.

I want to extend my appreciation to Dr. Boorstin and to the others who have accompanied him today for the contributions that they have made to this particular hearing.

Dr. Boorstin, before you leave us—and we are going to have to go down to vote—in a few moments can you tell us some of the brighter and more optimistic news on what the Library is doing and where it is focusing its attention?

Dr. BOORSTIN. Well, I would say, Mr. Chairman, we can be proud of our national Library. I think it is a symbol of the faith on which

this Nation was founded, faith in knowledge, which is attested by the words of James Madison which we think of as we approach the bicentennial of our Constitution. There is no other nation whose Congress or whose representative body has seen fit to insist so generously and so continuously on knowledge and on the increase of knowledge, and also there is no nation that has interpreted culture so broadly, answering Mr. Frenzel's comments, including all the arts, including the democratic arts, motion picture films and music, and all the aspects of the culture in which this country has been preeminent.

I am pleased to report that the renovation/restoration program in the Library of Congress Thomas Jefferson and John Adams Buildings is underway and the Architect of the Capitol reports it is on schedule. We are pleased with the plans for the use of space in these buildings. When the Jefferson Building is completed and restored to its original grandeur, it will be effectively preserved as one of the Nation's great architectural monuments of the last century. Additional exhibition space will make it possible for us to share more of our treasures with the American public. Scholars will have the benefit of greatly improved facilities and a new convenience in access to the book collections and for knowledge and retrieval of other materials. When the main reading room will have to be closed for renovation and restoration early next year we are making plans to accommodate readers in the Adams Building. Inevitably there will be some inconvenience to readers and staff during the restoration and renovation. We will make every effort to minimize the inconvenience.

As we reported to you earlier this year, we are working with a team of chemical process engineers to reexamine the design for the mass deacidification facility to be built at Fort Detrick, MD. This action was taken after a fire at our small-scale prototype facility at Goddard Space Flight Center revealed some problems which we will have to avoid in the new facility. We are optimistic and will move ahead as quickly as is prudent. In the meantime, we are now preparing for the prompt use of the facility when it is completed, by planning the schedule and procedures for delivery to the facility and return of books to Capitol Hill.

We continue to experiment with the optical disk project and have expanded the program to include an optical disk station in the serial and government publications reading room. We believe that this new technology has great prospects for the Library and for our Capitol Hill users, as well as for libraries and scholars across the country.

The Library of Congress was pleased to receive the television archive of NBC television earlier this month. It will enrich our collections and will be a rich resource for the showing of American history, culture and mores during the last several decades.

Advances in our automated systems have helped us to maintain a multitude of services and a growing workload without additional staff. During the past year, the procedures of the Copyright Office became fully automated.

During these last difficult months when reductions in programs, services, and acquisitions have had to be implemented and accelerated cuts have been threatened, our staff has shown admirable in-

dustry and devotion to the public service. Despite uncertainty about the existence of their jobs, reduced staff assistance, and public protests of the reduction in our services, the staff of the Library of Congress have continued the work for which you know them and which the Congress has generously recognized in the past.

We are grateful to all past Congresses and to the present Congress for your sympathy and for the time you have given us, Mr. Chairman. I hope we can prove worthy of it. We welcome your further suggestions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. FRENZEL. You already have.

The CHAIRMAN. The panel is excused. Our next witness when we return will be Mr. Joseph Ross. We will be in recess for 10 minutes.

[Recess.]

STATEMENT OF DR. DANIEL J. BOORSTIN, THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee. We welcome this opportunity to appear before this Committee and share our hopes and concerns and have the benefit of your wisdom and experience. In my statement of the House Subcommittee on Legislative Appropriations, I described the implications of the current budget policy and the double cuts in the appropriations of the Library of Congress, for our nation, for the Congress, and for the world of learning. In my brief remarks today, I would like to share with you some of the problems unique to the Library of Congress which arise when we are forced to make the difficult choice imposed by the cuts in our appropriations. These cuts bring the current resources of the Library of Congress below those appropriated for the 1983 fiscal year.

Of course, our primary responsibility is to the need of the Congress which this Committee can help us define. But there are two other invisible constituencies which it is the unique responsibility of the Library of Congress to serve. One is the community of all past Americans who have built our nation and enriched our culture. We are mandated by law to collect and preserve their work in countless ways. We edit the Letters of the Continental Congress, we preserve the Notes of James Madison, and other members of the Constitutional Convention, the writings of the Presidents from George Washington to Calvin Coolidge, the draft of Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, as well as the manuscript of Walt Whitman's Leaves of Grass, the records of the NAACP, and the National American Woman Suffrage Association, including the personal papers of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the music of Irving Berlin, George Gershwin, and Aaron Copeland, the photographs of Mathew Brady and Lewis Hine, the photographs of the American continent, the maps of the growth of all our American communities. We give all these creators and builders of America their voice. We must see that they are not forgotten or neglected, that our nation has a cumulative record of those who came before us.

There is also the constituency of our children and our grandchildren. It is our responsibility, supported by Congressional appropriations, to preserve the copious and comprehensive record of the American culture past and present, for Americans in future centuries. The pioneering work of the Library of Congress, which you have generously supported, to preserve the books, maps, and photographs and all our other records is climaxed in the appropriation of $11.5 million for building the book preservation facility at Fort Detrick, Maryland. To our pioneering in the world of library science, the cataloging of books, and the computerizing of information you have also given generous support. While these efforts preserve the record of history, they also make history. For no other nation has been so scrupulous in its concern for the knowledge and culture of future citizens.

Our three constituencies, of the past, of the present, and of the future, all make costly demands on us. The recent extreme and disastrous cuts in the budget of the Library of Congress have made the competition among our obligations more then ever apparent and have made our choices more than ever painful. The constituencies of the past and of the future are without a voice. They are easily neglected in favor of the vocal demands of the present generation and the neighborhood. In order to meet the legal mandate of Gramm-Rudman, the Library found it necessary to

subtract an additional $626,000 from our budget of current material and $1,280,000 from our appropriations for cataloging. By these cuts we are depriving our children and grandchildren of the ample record of their nation. Some three-fourths of the patrons of the Library tell us that they come to the Library of Congress to find what they cannot find anywhere else.

At the same time that we find it necessary to make the cuts in acquisitions and services for future generations we found it necessary to reduce the hours of service in our reading rooms and to close several entrances to the Library in order to reduce costs. This was one of the most painful decisions I have had to make in my decade as the Librarian of Congress. For my colleagues and I in these years have tried to make the Library of Congress more open and more accessible than ever before. Reducing our hours of service amounted to a savings of $585,000. If we had not made this reduction we would have had to acquire $585,000 less of current materials, or catalogued that amount less, or committed some other cut to the damage of future genrations. We made a cut of only 2.8 percent in our expense for reader services, as against a 22 percent cut in acquisitions. It would be unfair if the living generation did not share to this small extent in our common sacrifice.

In the past the Congress by its foresight has made it possible for the Library of Congress to serve adequately our three constituencies. But while the ballots of the living can be counted, the makers of our nation—the George Washingtons, the Thomas Jeffersons, the Lincolns, the Whitmans, the Frederick Douglasses, the Clara Bartons, the Mathew Bradys, the Gershwins, and thousands less well known cannot cast ballots and cannot write letters to their congressmen. It is our duty to see that their voices and work will continue to be heard and seen. We would fail them, too, if, in giving in to the vocal demands of the present generation and neighborhood, we spend fewer resources in preserving the historic record of our nation.

An institution which has a duty to three constituencies—the illustrious dead, the vocal living, and the voiceless unborn—has no easy problem. The more the Congress cuts our resources—as it has for some inexplicable reason, doubling the cut imposed on most other Federal agencies—the more difficult and more painful and less satisfying are our priorities in service to one or another of our constituencies.

Our nation is unique in many ways. In the way it was founded—in the bright light of history—so that we at the Library of Congress can preserve the visible and vivid record. And in the fact that the founders and builders of our nation have been so vividly aware of the duty of this New World to posterity. We enlist your sympathy, your wisdom and your assistance in helping us make the difficult choices. We hope that in providing the Library adequate resources, Congress can keep this great institution alive and flourishing—and continue to allow us, as we serve you today, to fulfill our duties to those who made America in the past—and those who will build America in the future.

We will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

The CHAIRMAN. The meeting of the committee will come to order.

I would like to welcome Mr. Joseph Ross, the newly appointed Director of the Congressional Research Service. I am sure that I speak for all of the members in telling you that we are looking forward to working with you now and in the years ahead. You have succeeded a former Member of the Congress, Gilbert Gude, who all of us held in high regard. Gilbert was a fantastic Congressman and an outstanding public servant. I know you have been with the Congressional Research Service for many years and you were promoted from within the ranks. That pleases me to no end because I really believe that is what we should do more of in Government—advance people that have contributed years and years of outstanding service to the department, and I really look forward to working with you. I met you the other day and I am very pleased with your selection.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH E. ROSS, DIRECTOR, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS, ACCOMPANIED BY SUSAN FINSEN, COORDINATOR OF MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Mr. ROSS. Thank you so much. It is a privilege to be here.

I would like to introduce to my right Susan Finsen who has the title of Coordinator of Management and Administrative Services in CRS.

The CHAIRMAN. We welcome you to the committee.

Mr. ROSS. Susan is our budget expert and, of course, that is why she is here. She knows the numbers. I have submitted a statement, Mr. Chairman, for the record which I would not like to read in the interests of time. I would like to briefly summarize it.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, your entire statement will be made part of the record, and you may proceed in your own manner.

Mr. ROSS. Thank you, sir.

To summarize what has happened this year, this fiscal year and what may happen next, I would say in a nutshell that what we have done this year is to try to limit as much as we can the short-term impact of the funding cuts on our services to the Members and committees of Congress and this has been done by a decision to try to avoid as much as possible the loss of people through RIF's or furloughs. However, we already see disturbing signs of future problems arising that will result from gaps in subject area coverage and from underfunding various support activities.

As for the next fiscal year, I am profoundly concerned by the prospect of the further budget reductions for CRS services. Since the Service has already reduced nonpersonal service spending severely, any further cuts would have to be absorbed entirely through staffing reductions which would directly weaken our capacity to assist the Congress on many issues.

Back to this year, the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequestration cut in March of some $1,675,000 hit especially hard because it came on top of an 8-percent cut in the appropriation for current services. In coping with this double cut that we had this fiscal year, our first priority has been to preserve the highest quality permanent staff who are our greatest asset. Gil Gude used to refer to this staff as the Congress's institutional memory, and I think that description is accurate. To date, at least, we have avoided RIF's and furloughs and in part because of higher than normal retirement and resignation rates of senior staff. I should say that was without replacement because of a hiring freeze that was imposed by Mr. Gude last August and which continues and, in part, by making substantial cuts to our nonpersonal services allotment. This is at significant cost to our staffing structure and to the Service's present and future efficiency and productivity.

Our capability to respond to the hundreds of thousands of information requests we receive each year is heavily dependent on having available a complex mix of personnel and bibliographic resources. Substantial cuts to one of these components can have a disastrous impact on the rest of the organization.

The most immediate impact this year has come from freezing virtually all positions which have become vacant. Since we can neither plan nor compensate for resignations, their effect is unpredictable and disruptive. Resignations in lower graded jobs mean elimination of critical technician, production and clerical support when staff leave, requiring us to shift much of this work to professionals. This is less efficient. As we lose messengers, inquiry recorders, research assistants and secretaries, this work must be absorbed by analysts and librarians.

Most significantly this year, in a number of areas the pattern of retirements and resignations has resulted in significant gaps in coverage of important issues before the Congress. My statement lists a number of these issues. To deal with the inadequate coverage problem, we have already shifted workloads to analysts in less active subject areas. Increasingly we find it necessary to negotiate reductions in the scope of requests and to provide more cursory or limited analysis than either we or the congressional requester would wish.

Alternatives previously used to cope with temporary problems of this nature through the greater use of research assistants, increased reliance on outside data bases and contracting out are no longer available. Compounding the problems created by inadequate staffing, we are cutting back on every area supported by nonpersonal services, and I have to mention especially the research contract funds that we traditionally have been able to use to fill in gaps in coverage, to hire outside experts when needed and on a temporary basis. These funds are cut by 80 percent in the original appropriation cut.

Other items such as rental of equipment, printing, data base subscriptions, books and periodicals and supplies, these are all cut further to absorb as much of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reduction as possible. I should add on the research contract funding, that was cut approximately another 10 percent down to about 10 percent of what we had last year.

Now, for fiscal year 1987 we think that further base cuts will almost certainly mean further curtailment of some services and certainly RIF's or furloughs for our permanent staff. A number of the things that we do now would be targets for severe reduction, even elimination, but I think the worse thing of all would be the contemplation of cutting the permanent staff. RIF's and furloughs produce irrational and detrimental consequences. The RIF's can have just devastating effects on newly hired people. We have some new people that I know personally, very hard-working people, and these are the people that would be especially vulnerable in a RIF.

I hope that with your help and support we will be able to keep the excellence in staff that I believe to be a valuable resource to the Congress. It goes without saying we will keep the joint committee informed of developments during the remainder of the fiscal year; and if we deem it necessary to end any programs or make any drastic changes in services at all, we will, of course, consult with you.

Mr. Chairman, that concludes my statement. I would be happy to answer any questions.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Senator Pell, I am going to recognize you first and you can take as much time as you need.

Senator PELL. I really have very few questions. I believe very much in the work the Library does, the Congressional Research Service. I somehow think we do not use it enough. We have that resource and we tend to want things immediately; and if there is a delay, we are not in the habit of using it as much as we should. I would like to see the utilization increased.

Mr. ROSS. Thank you, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Frenzel.

Mr. FRENZEL. Thank you. Mr. Ross. I bet you were thrilled when I suggested to Dr. Boorstin that he remedy his shortfalls on your shop.

Mr. ROSS. I was glad I was sitting behind you. I almost went on the floor.

Mr. FRENZEL. Your House CB peak was a year ago, $40 million.

Mr. ROSS. In dollars, yes.

Mr. FRENZEL. This year you are down about to the 1984 level.

Mr. ROSS. I think that is probably accurate.

Mr. FRENZEL. It is $37.3 million, more or less, you got this year.

Mr. ROSS. Yes, sir.

Mr. FRENZEL. Can you tell us what you do with that $37.3 million?

Mr. ROSS. Sir, I think that we try to fulfill the mandate that the Congress gave us under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. We provide research and analysis, policy analysis to the committees in both Houses, to the Members of the House.

Mr. FRENZEL. Let me ask it in a different way. Were you in the CRS in 1977?

Mr. ROSS. In 1977 I was, yes, sir.

Mr. FRENZEL. You spent about half as much in that year as you did in 1985. What did you do bigger for the Congress?

Mr. ROSS. In 1977?

Mr. FRENZEL. Than you did in 1977.

Mr. ROSS. I really do not know what the inflation rate has been since 1977. I have not calculated it, but I doubt that we have done much more than keep up with inflation in that time. I think we were doing less—our numbers are up every year since 1977. We are handling more requests, doing more work for the committees and Members. We have had some increased efficiencies. I do not think, however, that looking at mere numbers like that in the light of inflation and pay increases and the like is especially useful.

Mr. FRENZEL. Your outfit just had a meeting with people in the various offices, at least in the House, and said we have been getting too many queries from interns and we are not going them anymore. Have we been writing papers for interns?

Mr. ROSS. Not that we have been able to avoid and when we can recognize that.

Mr. FRENZEL. You still write speeches for Members?

Mr. ROSS. We do not write speeches for Members. We provide speech materials for Members. On the interns, if I may answer that one, I made the decision that we would limit somewhat the service to interns during this coming summer. It was a cost-saving

measure no doubt. We have been hit especially hard in what we call our inquiry section. These are the people who answer the main number at CRS, which is the 5700 number. We have tried to deal with this as best we can in the last few months. I have added some people by just asking our research divisions to help out in the peak hours during the day. I think we have largely solved that problem. But during the summer when we have larger numbers, especially interns, I do not want that situation to build up again where the Members and their staff are getting busy signals on that central number. I think it would help if we did not have the interns calling that number. We want to limit that to the regular staff. We are not going to turn away intern requests, however, We have electronic mail, we have messenger services. We want them to submit their requests in writing as much as possible. Otherwise, if they send it over, we will be glad to deal with it.

Mr. FRENZEL. Thank you. You are indicating you are going to do everything you can to avoid the loss of people. You are a pure service operation. You do not have any expenses other than people. If your dollars are down, how do you avoid the loss of people?

Mr. ROSS. That is the point for next year. We have cut out the outside contracting down to the bone. We have cut on the training money, data base subscriptions and so forth.

Mr. FRENZEL. That is exactly what the committees of the House and Members of the House have done, exactly the same thing because they really believe Gramm-Rudman is going to go away and some of my friends here say it is a bad deal and they voted against it. My guess is it is not going to go away.

Mr. ROSS. I suspect you are right, sir.

Mr. FRENZEL. By keeping the same number of people and cutting all the other things that are corollary expenses, but often useful, you are going to make September 30 or October 1 a real day of doom, I think. I hope that you and the Library are looking at budget projections in a realistic way so that your people are treated responsibly.

My bad dream is we wake up on October 1 and there are a thousand bright young lawyers looking for work in Washington, and in some ways that would fill my heart with joy but not for the individuals themselves. So I hope you are not defending them with your last gasp of breath only to be making life more difficult for them if a notch period comes.

Mr. ROSS. No, sir. I think we are taking a very realistic view of this. The staff is aware of what I am saying here today about next year. They know it. The president of our employees union is here in the room. She knows it. I promise you we will not tolerate any waste; anything that is not essential is going to go before people.

Mr. FRENZEL. Thank you very much.

I yield my time.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Frenzel, I thought you were going to mention our page program. You know, we have a special page program this summer. It is called the volunteer page program. I have been here over 20 years. This is the first time that I can recall having a volunteer page program. It has been written into the regulations that no Member can pay an individual who volunteers as a page, not out of campaign funds; nor can this individual be paid out of office funds. It is going to be strictly a volunteer page program.

Mr. FRENZEL. We are going to have all rich pages this year.

The CHAIRMAN. And the Clerk of the House is going to follow the instructions of the committee. These are the kinds of steps that are being taken. I appreciate my good friend from Minnesota mentioning that I did not vote for Gramm-Rudman. I do not know what the Supreme Court is going to do. I do not know what that decision will be. But I do know there is a lot of common sense in this Congress. Somehow we are going to straighten out our priorities. That is the only thing we have to look forward to. We must straighten out these priorities, and that is what I am trying to do as chairman of the House Administration Committee.

I am faced with the possibility of an 18-percent cut in 1987, also, you see. It is not only the Clerk's budget that gets cut and the Sergeant at Arms; and I could go on and on, the Doorkeeper and the Postmaster, but it is the 27 committees, the select committees. And what a blessing it would be if we could get rid of some of these select committees. Their functions should be taken over by the regular committees that have been established in the House. When that happens, then space becomes available, telephones become available, parking spaces become available, and so forth. It is so easy to say let's create a select committee. It is so easy to say let's create seven more subcommittees within the full committees. Well, ever since we have been creating all these committees, we have been building buildings around here. We cannot keep up with building for subcommittees because they are accelerating so fast in numbers.

These are some of the problems that all of us face. As far as our Joint Committee on the Library, Mr. Frenzel, I know you are aware of this, we have no direct part in funding the Library. But as I mentioned to the Librarian, we have an oversight responsibility and we will carry that out. When they have hearings before the Appropriations Committee, we will do what is necessary, because as has been mentioned here before, we are its advocates.

Mr. Ross, under your current budget situation, should members expect delays and, in some instances, an inability to respond to certain requests?

Mr. ROSS. Well, Mr. Chairman, the way I think we will probably work with the reduced staff is that we will negotiate what we can do at the front end of each request. It may be less, as I said in my statement, than what we would like to do. It may be something less than the member would like. But it will be, a gradual shaving of each one. I do not think we are going to run into situations where we will be giving the member a flat no, that is something we absolutely cannot do.

The CHAIRMAN. I appreciate that answer, and I also want to commend you on how you are handling the interns. You have to be very careful. We do not want to start writing their graduate theses. Some of them come in with requests and the next thing you know we are writing the papers for the interns and their Congressmen know nothing about it. That should be watched very closely.

I think you mentioned that CRS has not had to furlough or make any reductions in force. Is that correct?

Mr. ROSS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many vacancies have been left unfilled due to the freeze in new hires?

Mr. Ross. May I ask Susan to answer that question?

Ms. FINSEN. We have approximately 55 positions which have become vacant in the course of the last year which we have been unable to fill in addition to some vacancies——

The CHAIRMAN. Because of the freeze.

Have CRS divisions been impacted more by vacancies than other divisions within the Library of Congress?

Mr. ROSS. I think there are some differences in the numbers of vacancies in the divisions, but I do not think it is really disproportionate to the extent that we have a division that is especially suffering because of that. As a matter of fact, I think that the division with the largest number of vacancies is the American Law Division which I just left.

The CHAIRMAN. You also stated that CRS has cut contract funds by about 80 percent. What type of work did outside contractors perform and how is this work being done now?

Mr. ROSS. Well, traditionally we will hire outside experts and consultants under contract either to supplement——

Senator PELL. If you will forgive me for a moment, there is a roll-call vote so I will be disappearing. Thank you for your courtesy.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Senator PELL. I think it is cheap. I figured out it is $75,000 a Congressman—that is not bad—for the CRS.

Mr. FRENZEL. If we could get the Senators to go 50 and the House, we could save a lot of money.

Mr. ROSS. As I said, Mr. Chairman, traditionally when we have had a special expertise needed by a consultant or a contractor to fill in gaps in our coverage, especially where we had a major project, a major study that needed to be done and there was a piece of it perhaps that we could not do in house in the timeframe needed by the member or the committee, that is the typical one. Otherwise, it would be a major undertaking that we just could not do at all because of either deadlines, required deadlines or because of the lack of expertise.

The project concerning the early retirement problem that Ms. Oakar mentioned earlier, we made use of money from last year's funds, contract funds, to help us provide that support. In the future that is just not going to be available except in very small amounts. We will just have to do it ourselves and we will have to do it to a lesser extent than we would have in the past.

The CHAIRMAN. We appreciate your forthrightness.

Ms. Oakar.

Ms. OAKAR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Ross, I am sorry I was not able to be here during your testimony, but I already said what I had to say about CRS.

Mr. ROSS. We appreciate it.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to extend my appreciation to you, Mr. Ross, for taking the time to be with us today. I am certain that under your leadership the close and open relationship between CRS and the joint committee will continue. You are excused.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH E. ROSS, DIRECTOR, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, I am pleased to appear today before the Joint Committee as you consider the impact of current and possible

future budget reductions on services provided to the Congress by the Congressional Research Service.

I am aware that the Joint Committee is concerned not only about reductions already reflected in our FY 1986 appropriation, but also with the implications of additional cuts which may be required under the terms of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings legislation. I recognize that this is a difficult period in which all federal agencies, as well as congressional offices, are being called on to make sacrifices. At the same time, I believe it is important for the Committee to carefully examine the long-term consequences of continued cuts in the appropriations of the Library and CRS.

As you know, CRS is the department of the Library of Congress charged with providing all Members and committees of Congress, and their staffs, with research and reference support in virtually all subject area fields. In the Legislative Reorganization Acts of 1946 and 1970, the Congress recognized its need for an independent and nonpartisan source of information and analysis which could, in some measure, balance the far larger resources found in the Executive Branch. Consequently, in these statutes, the Congress created a charter for CRS emphasizing both the breadth of our responsibilities and the requirement that we develop expertise at the highest levels in critical public policy areas. This we have attempted to do, and, with the guidance and support of the Joint Committee, we believe we have developed an organization that fulfills the mandate the Congress has set out for us.

CRS has worked hard to limit the short-term impact of funding cuts on our services to the Members and committees of Congress. As a result of measures we have taken to reduce costs, I now believe that we will not have to resort to furloughs or reductions-in-force during the current fiscal year. However, I must emphasize that the projected margin is scant—less than two-tenths of one percent of our budget, or just enough to operate the CRS for five hours. Moreover, we already see disturbing signs of future problems that will result from gaps in subject area coverage and from underfunding various support activities.

I am profoundly concerned by the prospect of further budget reductions for CRS services in FY 1987. Since the Service has already reduced non-personal service spending severely, any further cuts would have to be absorbed almost entirely through staffing reductions. Loss of more staff, on top of the losses we have already experienced this year, would directly weaken our capacity to assist Congress on many issues.

I believe it would be helpful to briefly summarize our budgetary situation at the beginning of FY 1986, the steps we have taken to achieve savings and preserve essential services, and the likely effects of anticipated cuts in FY 1987.

The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequestration cut of $1,675,000 hit especially hard because it came on top of an 8% cut in our FY 1986 current services budget through the appropriations process.

In coping with this double cut, our first priority has been to preserve the highest quality permanent staff who are our greatest asset. To date, at least, we have avoided RIFs and furloughs, in part because of higher-than-normal retirement and resignation rates of senior staff, and in part by making substantial cuts to nonpersonal services allotments.

The cost to our staffing structure and to the Service's present and future efficiency and productivity must be recognized, however. In the short term, the cuts the Service has been forced to make threaten the quality and timeliness of research and reference services; if sustained, they will affect our ability to provide effective support to the Congress in future years.

The Service's capability to respond to the hundreds of thousands of information requests we receive each year is heavily dependent upon having available a complex mix of personnel and bibliographic resources. Substantial cuts to one of these components—such as maintenance of the reference files, or staff who assemble Info Packs—result in an identifiable and significant deleterious impact on the rest of the organization. Moreover, the carefully constructed system of translating a telephone request into an appropriate and timely answer depends on many links in the process. Some major parts of that process are greatly threatened—in whole or in part—by the reductions we have been forced to make.

The most immediate impact has come from freezing almost all positions which have become vacant since last August. Since we can neither plan nor compensate for resignations, their effect is unpredictable and disruptive.

Over the past decade, we have developed an interdependent and multi-level staffing structure, designed to permit work to be done at the most appropriate and economical level, and to maximize employee productivity. The effectiveness of this

structure is demonstrated by the ability of the Service to meet a 35% increase in workload since 1980, while over the same period our authorized staffing level actually declined by eight positions.

Resignations in lower-graded jobs mean elimination of critical technician, production, and clerical support when staff leave, requiring us to shift much of this work to professionals. As we lose messengers, inquiry recorders, research assistants and secretaries, this work must be absorbed by analysts and librarians. In some cases, where we have depended on temporary staff, such as work-study students, an entire activity is at risk when temporary appointments end. Moreover, the hiring freeze has also brought to a halt our affirmative action recruitment efforts—an outcome that deeply concerns me. Inability to fill analyst and specialist vacancies in the research divisions has adverse effects on the comprehensiveness, depth and timeliness of our responses to congressional requests. In a number of areas, the pattern of retirements and resignations has resulted in significiant gaps in coverage of important issues before the Congress. To illustrate, some of the subjects in which we currently have inadequate coverage are: health care financing, veterans programs, strategic defense, domestic and international economic policy, biotechnology, and international terrorism. As additional vacancies occur, many more areas will be affected.

To deal with the inadequate coverage problem, we have already shifted workloads to analysts in less active subject areas. Increasingly, we find it necessary to negotiate reductions in the scope of requests, and to provide more cursory or limited analysis than either we or the congressional requester would wish. The alternatives previously used to cope with temporary problems of this nature—greater use of research assistants, increased reliance on outside data bases, and contracting out—are no longer available. Unavoidably, our ability to track issues and our readiness to provide support to the Congress as needed will be progressively impaired.

Inability to refill temporary or indefinite jobs thus far has had a disproportionate and serious effect on reference and information services. Programs such as Info Packs, Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI), Issue Briefs, inquiry recording, deliveries, and maintenance of the Service's unique central resource—the Main Files—upon which most of our research and reference capacity must rely, are all severely threatened by the inability to fill positions.

Compounding the problems created by inadequate staffing, we are cutting back on every area supported by nonpersonal services. The first cuts resulting from base reductions at the start of the year were deep and serious. Most dramatically hit were the contract funds which were cut 80%. Equally devastating were the cuts to the accounts that provide bread-and-butter support to our ability to answer requests, such as rental of equipment, printing, data base subscriptions, books and periodicals and supplies. Each of these allotments was cut further to absorb as much of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reduction as possible to stave off RIFs or furloughs. If nonpersonals are kept to these funding levels, however, our future productivity and effectiveness will be seriously eroded. It is particularly critical that we have resources to exploit microcomputer technology which can provide increased productivity and analytical capability unattainable through traditional methods. The Service is already significantly behind most of the Executive Branch and other Legislative Branch agencies in this regard.

At the present time, nonpersonals are funded at 33% below the FY 85 base level. If this level is sustained or deepened, it will have very serious implications for all of our activities. For example, we have had to delete over one-third of the Info Pack titles this year because we do not have sufficient funds to print the materials, and we have had to slow development of health care financing models vitally needed to provide analysis on this subject.

We have cut spending wherever possible in order to retain our staff during this year. Nonpersonals cannot be cut much further, and in fact must be somewhat restored if the Service is to continue to maintain basic support to the Congress.

In short, further base cuts next year will almost certainly mean further curtailment of some services, and RIFs or furloughs for our permanent staff. Among the services that would be most immediately threatened are: our automated Selective Dissemination of Information (SDI) system, a pioneering data base system that alerts our own staff and congressional staff to important new policy research and information; the Bill Digest; Info Packs; and the publications Major Legislation of the Congress and CRS Review.

I particularly regret comtemplating cuts in permanent staff, because RIFs and furloughs produce the most irrational and detrimental consequences. As a former division chief, I know how much effort has been spent in recent years to identify and hire first rate talent. I know of the commitment with which we have sought out

and attracted minority talent. I see the great contributions that many newly-hired people already make to congressional knowledge and expertise. I also know that they are particularly vulnerable in a RIF. I truly hope that, with your help and support, we will be able to keep the excellence in staff that I believe to be such a valuable resource at the service of Congress.

It goes without saying that we will keep the Joint Committee informed of developments during the remainder of the fiscal year. And if we deem it necessary to end any programs or to make drastic changes in services, we will, of course, consult with you.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we are going to have our public witnesses. As I call your names, will you step forward.

Dr. Beverly Lynch, if you will take a place at the table; Ms. Shirley Echelman; and Prof. Robert Oakley.

I would like to welcome Dr. Beverly Lynch, president of the American Library Association and a resident of my own city of Chicago. You know, we had been talking while I was walking by and introduced myself, and Dr. Lynch lives on campus at the Chicago campus of the University of Illinois, a neighborhood I was born in, and she lives close to the church on Lexington Street in Chicago. That is not the district that I represent anymore, but that is the church where I was baptized, confirmed and had communion and every Columbus Day we have a mass at Our Lady of Pompeii. It is the oldest Italian church in the city of Chicago. So I am happy you are still there with the natives.

Dr. LYNCH. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Ms. Shirley Echelman, executive director of the Association of Research Librarians; and Prof. Robert Oakley, director, Georgetown University Law Center Library. I am going to ask that each panel member, if you have a statement, that you submit your entire statement for the record and that statement without objection, will be made part of the record. You can proceed in your own manner and we will open the hearing for questions after you have made your statements. If you can summarize your testimony, we would appreciate it.

The first witness is Dr. Lynch. Would you proceed.

TESTIMONY OF DR. BEVERLY P. LYNCH, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Dr. LYNCH. Thank you.

I am representing the American Library Association, 42,000 members with membership in all States, and I also am the university librarian at the University of Chicago.

Attached to my statement are comments from librarians around the world discussing the impact of the reduction in the Library of Congress budget as they see it in terms of their own users and their own libraries. The library community in the United States and the many, any people who are served by the Nation's libraries depend on and are grateful for the richness of the Library of Congress' collections, for its professional and technological leadership and the extraordinary competence of its staff and for the many national Library services that have been developed at the Library.

We wish to take this opportunity to thank the joint committee for its concern about this very important institution. The Library

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of Congress has no equal in this country or, indeed, in the world. There have been several very eloquent statements made by the Librarian. You heard Dr. Boorstin today.

Mr. Chairman, your statement during National Library Week as appeared in the Congressional Record on behalf of the Library was a very important statement and has been widely read by the Nation's librarians.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

Dr. LYNCH. The two important roles of the Library are well known: service to the Congress and the service to the Nation. And the support of Congress in expanding the role of the Library of Congress cannot be underestimated, and I think the Congress should take great pride in that. It is with congressional support that we now have the very important Library of Congress service to the blind and physically handicapped program. It is with congressional support that the extraordinary development of library automation and standard of bibliographic records have developed.

Of course, the importance of the Library's collections cannot be underestimated. I talk about the fragility of libraries and it may seem unusual to say that the Library of Congress is very fragile when you see it in its massive, wonderful buildings and its support services and its staff. But in the testimony today the cuts in the collections will—those are irreplaceable collections. The reductions in staff will take a generation to build again, and that is what I mean about the fragile nature of the collections. You do not see what a 22-percent reduction in the acquisition rates means, but it does mean that the Nation's users of the Library will not have that poetry published in Brazil or the small book of personal reminiscences published by a Kenyon in Nairobi. Even if we happen to get this here someway, the preservation of those materials on very poor paper with the reduction in the preservation program would lead those materials to be lost.

If I can use a for instance, my university reduced its library acquisitions in 1972 by half in 1 year. That was a reduction in 1972 that we will never recover from. You can see the gaps in the collection. Those materials are no longer available. How do we get them? Through the Nation's interlibrary loan system, based probably on the collections of the Library of Congress.

But I cannot underestimate and I do not want you to underestimate what the reductions in the collections and the acquisitions budget means to the future. Those materials will be lost. And so that is the nature of the fragility as well as the specialization and the staff. So the reductions in those two major areas of the Library of Congress, which are essential to the future of the Library of Congress, I just call your attention to and seek your support and, I hope, help persuade you all that this is a very, very major reduction in budget that alarms us and has a long-term effect that cannot be corrected.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Dr. Lynch.

STATEMENT OF DR. BEVERLY P. LYNCH, UNIVERSITY LIBRARIAN, UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT CHICAGO

I am Beverly Lynch, University Librarian at the University of Illinois at Chicago, and President of the American Library Association, a nonprofit educational organization of 42,000 librarians, library trustees and friends of libraries.

The U.S. library community depends on and is grateful for the richness of the Library of Congress' collections, for its professional and technological leadership, and for its many national library services. We thank the Joint Committee for its concern about this unique institution. The Library has no equal in this country, or indeed, in the world.

Double Dose of Cuts.—We are disturbed and alarmed at what is happening to the Library of Congress now. The Library's double dose of cuts this year resulting from reduced Congressional appropriations plus the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings balanced budget legislation sequestration leaves this great institution 8 percent or $18.3 million below last year's funding. The Library's revised and most reasonable request would restore those cuts and enable it, barely, to maintain current services.

Congressional Research Service.—You already have some idea of what those cuts will mean to you and your colleagues in pared down services from the Congressional Research Service. Your staff reaches only an answering machine on CRS' quick reference phone line, and must wait for a response in turn. CRS reports may be less thorough or slower in coming, not only because of direct reductions in CRS staffing and resources, but also because of more meager resources in LC as a whole.

Research and Reader Services.—You have heard the protests from users, seen their letters to the editor and noted the columnists' laments about the unprecedented step of closing the reading rooms on Sundays, holidays, and Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings. Indeed, it makes no sense to acquire, process, and preserve such treasures as the Library holds, and then make it more difficult to use the materials. The increased demands during the reduced hours of operation, particularly during the only remaining "after work" hours on Saturdays and Wednesday evenings, will simply frustrate users and staff alike.

Effect on U.S. Libraries.—What is only now becoming apparent, and what I am here to tell you about, is the effect of the cutbacks in the less visible areas of the Library of Congress on libraries, and users of libraries, all across this country, and beyond. Students and educators, scientists and scholars, the blind and physically handicapped, writers and researchers from academe, business, technology, associations, government agencies, citizen groups—all will be affected. This is not an exaggerated claim. The many national library services performed by the Library of Congress link its fortunes inextricably to the effectiveness and efficiency of library service throughout the U.S.

Purchase and Preparation of Books.—For instance, the majority of the cataloging and classification of books held in U.S. libraries is done by the Library of Congress. This bibliographic data has been made available by LC to other libraries through catalog cards, book catalogs, and computer tapes. Through the marvels of computer and communication technologies applied to library operations (an area in which the Library of Congress has contributed much in leadership and coordination), thousands of libraries can reap the benefits and avoid duplicating the work LC has already done.

In addition, LC, as the nation's premier research library, has subject, language, and technological expertise which no other single library can match. Other research libraries contribute original cataloging to these shared databases, and small libraries contribute data on local materials and certain unique items. The effort is a cooperative one; nevertheless, a small library can often rely on LC for close to 100 percent of its cataloging needs.

LC catalogs about 225,000 items a year, but estimates that 25,000 fewer books will be cataloged this year because of the cuts. An uncataloged book is an inaccessible book. The lack of reliable bibliographic information about a publication could result in its not being acquired at all. Or, a cataloger in a library in Illinois, with such a book in hand, may search (most likely) a computerized file for data which is not there. The book may be set aside in a backlog of items unavailable to users, or original cataloging may be performed, at great expense and duplication of effort. If there are very many such items, the library may have to consider adding more staff or subject expertise, probably at the expense of new acquisitions or other services. Whatever hard choice the Illinois library makes, its users will be hurt by less prompt or less complete access to needed information.

What budget documents call Preparation of Books and Purchase of Books are particularly important to other libraries in the area of foreign materials. Such materi-

als are increasingly important to all libraries—because of increased attention in universities to area and language studies, because of the need to remain competitive with other countries in advanced research and in world markets, and to serve the needs of increasing numbers of library users for whom English is not their first language.

Many foreign materials require special expertise to identify and acquire, as well as language and subject expertise to catalog and classify. If all libraries with need for such material had to perform these tasks independently, there would simply not be enough experts to meet the demand, even if libraries could afford them. The cooperation of LC and other libraries with concentrations of such materials enables still other libraries to acquire and make quickly available to users materials from around the world.

Should LC become less comprehensive in its collections or less timely in providing exact records for its resources, as will happen this year, both Congress and the nation's libraries will suffer. Funds for the purchase of books and other materials are down 22 percent, and at least 25,000 fewer books will be cataloged.

Preservation of Library Materials.—Preservation of Library Materials has been reduced 18.4 percent, a disaster at a time when, nationally, about one-forth to one-half of all paper in existing book collections is in such poor condition that further use by circulation or photocopying may result in loss of text. Without treatment, all but about 10 percent of the remainder of book collections are expected to reach the same brittle state. LC has pioneered in techniques to reverse the deterioration caused by the acids used in paper production since about 1850.

About 77,000 LC books reach a brittle state each year, but due to budget cuts, 5,000 fewer items will be microfilmed, and 75,000 books will go without binding. The initial $4 to $5 spent to bind a volume is still the best preservation method, and may prevent the need for more expensive techniques later on.

The preservation problem is of such magnitude that, again, cooperation is the only feasible approach. Libraries cannot afford to duplicate this work. LC participates in a number of cooperative preservation projects. It produces the National Register of Microfilm Masters to which other research libraries contribute, and which they consult when considering whether to film a deteriorating publication. LC also has arrangements with other research libraries for the filming of foreign newspapers. For instance, LC has major responsibility for preserving Latin American newspapers. If LC falls behind in preservation, the costs to other libraries are increased, and many items will simply be lost to future users.

Automated Systems Support.—Funds for automation of LC services are being reduced by 6.8 percent, not counting cuts in personnel. I can't describe the effect any more succinctly than did Deputy Librarian William Welsh—the Library's "ability to do more with less staff is directly related to automation, and it would be disastrous not to have needed computer capacity." In addition, LC's automation efforts and pioneering uses of new technology often lead the way for other libraries.

Books for the Blind and Physically Handicapped.—The budget for the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is being reduced by almost 12 percent. As a result, patrons can subscribe to braille and recorded magazines only when current users leave the program or drop a magazine. The waiting list is currently growing at 1,000 names per month. Cassette book production is being lowered by 100 titles; braille books by 110 titles.

These materials are distributed to the blind and visually handicapped with the cooperation of 160 regional and subregional libraries for the blind, most of them state funded. Over 630,000 readers are served; 11 million recorded books and magazines were circulated in the last fiscal year. User surveys show that many are elderly, and many come from low income households. Without this service, and free postage for the blind to support transportation of materials and equipment, most users would have no other source of reading material. Their contributions to society, their independence, their quality of life, would all suffer.

For the second year in a row, the Administration's budget has threatened this program by recommending the elimination of all postal revenue forgone appropriations. Without these funds, free mail for the blind would jump to full commercial rates; state library programs for the blind would collapse, and perhaps LC's program as well.

Other Cuts.—Cuts have also been made in research and development, publications, and travel. These areas, often seen as nonessential niceties, actually ensure the most productive use of LC's pioneering activities, its national leadership, and its high level of expertise. As just one example travel by LC's subject and technical experts helps keep that expertise up to date. Travel to library association meetings

and conferences results in a sharing of LC expertise with the nation's library community, to the benefit of us all.

LC's Request.—I have outlined only some of the consequences of the very serious crisis the Library faces. For FY 1985, the Library had available to it $238,542,000. As of March 1 when the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings sequester order took effect, LC has only $220,269,000 for FY 1986. The Library originally requested $266,197,000 for FY 1987, but has reduced its budget request to $260,750,000.

Cuts Should be Restored.—The revised request is only 9 percent above the level of two years ago, restoring the cuts and barely keeping pace with increased costs. The American Library Association strongly recommends approval of this level of funding. We are aware of the budgetary pressures Congress faces. But consider the costs of a Congress not well informed, the costs to democracy of an information-impoverished citizenry, and the costs to scholarship, research, and productivity of gaps in our information base.

In addition, weakening our national library through budget cuts sends a very unfortunate symbolic message. It suggests that Congress is less interested in new knowledge, and that libraries are expendable. Actions at the federal level often have repercussions at the state and local levels. How can a local library argue for adequate funding when Congress has cut the nation's library of last resort?

The longer the Library of Congress operates with less than its needs to perform its basic functions, the more impossible it becomes to repair the damage. One year with an 8 percent cut will result in irretrievable omissions, even if the funds are restored in FY 1987. The elimination of 300 positions, including some highly qualified specialists, will make it more difficult for LC to recruit the best qualified candidates in the future. Materials not acquired this year, especially from foreign sources, are unlikely to be available next year. Some materials not preserved this year not only will become too brittle to use, but will not be lost.

The extent of the impact of the cuts at the Library of Congress on the nation's library services can be demonstrated most clearly by excerpting from the comments of librarians and library users. I have attached to my statement a representative selection of those comments, and I urge you to look through them. Thank you for the opportunity to testify on behalf of the American Library Association.

Attachment.

Impact on Nation's Libraries of Budget Cuts at Library of Congress

COMMENTS OF LIBRARIANS

California—University of California Berkeley.—The cataloging provided by LC (which is threatened with a cut of 14%) enables thousands of public and academic libraries across the country to use Library of Congress data in recording their own accessions, and thereby effect cost savings of 75% or more in this operation.

California—University of California, Los Angeles (as described in Association of Research Libraries testimony on LC appropriations).—UCLA calculates that LC's drop of 25,000 catalog records will increase its cataloging costs of $290,000. This expense will have to be made up from the acquisition budget that will in turn result in 6,100 fewer new titles added to the UCLA Library collections. If you multiply this by every library that uses LC records it gives you some idea of the cost to the nation of the decision forced on LC by budget reductions in this one category of its activity.

Delaware—University of Delaware.—At the University of Delaware Library, which is quite similar to other medium-sized research libraries, as much as 90% of the books and journals added are cataloged using information LC has imput into its MARC system. Without the LC cataloging information, the University of Delaware Library would probably need at least to double its cataloging staff and, more importantly, would be forced to delay making books available to users because of a lack of cataloging information.

Florida—Clearwater.—Every citizen in Clearwater is affected by the LC cuts as they apply to cataloging library materials for Clearwater libraries. Clearwater Public Library System relies on LC cataloging records as does every other library in Pinellas, Pasco, and Hillsborough Counties.

Georgia—University of Georgia.—The University of Georgia Library uses LC cataloging for about 80% of the books we acquire. . . . Fewer titles cataloged by LC means that individual libraries will have to do more local cataloging which, in addition to being more expensive, will likely result in records of generally lower quality than those of LC.

Long term damage will result from the cuts in the LC materials budget. Because LC receives most U.S. books at no cost, the majority of the materials budget is used

to purchase foreign materals. A significant reduction here would mean the loss of important foreign research materials at LC. Since most foreign titles are in print for a very short time, these titles will likely be unavailable in the future when funds are restored, and as a result LC will lack important research materials forever.

Idaho—University of Idaho.—At the University of Idaho, we, too, have been forced to curtail our purchasing activities over recent years. However, we have always had the comfort of knowing that these materials would be available in other libraries, or at least, the Library of Congress. LC has been viewed as our support, our backup for all of our shrinking budgets. By endangering the purchasing ability of LC, I feel you are endangering the educational future of the nation.

Through the Western Library Network, we have access to LC cataloging records. By having this information available to us, we are able to avoid hiring language and subject specialists to catalog our materials. The expertise and knowledge of the LC staff is something that is reflected in all aspects of our work, and something that library users depend upon. It is because of this that libraries in the U.S. resemble one another and people can use all libraries in a similar fashion.

Illinois—Skokie Public Library.—I am aware that most original cataloging is done at LC and that it is the resource of last resort used in obtaining obscure and hard to find materials for our patrons.

Illinois—University of Illinois, Chicago.—The University relies on LC data for 84% of its cataloging. For smaller libraries in the state that dependence on LC cataloging data is as high as 98%. As some of these libraries shift resources to do more cataloging to fill gaps left by LC reductions, Illinois library acquisitions will be cut, and fewer new materials will be available for users.

Three of the University's history professors, all Fulbright scholars, are quite concerned about the LC cuts. One is a Latin American scholar who relies almost exclusively on LC resources. On his own funds, he travels as frequently as possible to the Library. The cutback in the Library's hours of public service means that he is much less productive in his limited amount of time. The second is a regular user of LC's collection of newspapers on microfilm. He has already noticed a decline in maintenance of microfilm reading equipment, which has hampered his research. The third, the department chairman, makes extensive use of LC's manuscript collections. Any reduction in the processing of manuscripts means they are lost to the scholar, who has no way of knowing what is there except through Library-produced finding aids.

Indiana—Purdue University.—All of us, Purdue University included, rely extensively and daily on the various resources of LC to meet the information needs of our users. Let me cite two examples: (1) The cataloging of materials by LC, supplied to us through bibliographic utilities, means that each of us no longer has to catalog the same piece separately. . . . (2) We all rely on the extensive holdings of LC as a backup to our local holdings for scholarly research. . . .

Others might point out LC's perservation of materials project; its experimentation on encoding text on laser discs; its Center for the Book program and many more. All of these efforts are important to each of us in the information processing and access professions. Not one of these efforts could be undertaken by any one of us. Thus the synergy of LC affects us all.

Kansas State Library.—LC's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is the source of most of the braille and recorded books and magazines, and recording and playback equipment in our collection. The cuts at LC are already dramatically affecting the print handicapped in Kansas. For instance, new users can receive braille and recorded magazines only when an existing user drops a title or discontinues the service. The importance of these materials to the blind cannot be overestimated. Last year when free mail for the blind was threatened, and thus our service, one of our users called the suicide hotline in Kansas City, distraught because the recorded library materials were all she had left to keep her going.

The Kansas State Library is neither equipped nor funded to produce materials to make up for these cuts. We are still trying to get state funding to implement software developed by LC's NLS to enable us to computerize our records (now on 3x5 cards) of the $3 million worth of federal equipment we maintain.

Maryland—Johns Hopkins University.—The Library of Congress, the National Library of Medicine, and the National Agricultural Library each have national roles that form critical elements of a nation-wide network of all kinds of libraries that work collectively to meet the informational and research needs of students, faculty, independent researchers, business and industrial leaders, policy makers and the general public. The budget cuts for these three federal libraries for fiscal year 1986 will be evident in library services across the country for many years to come and the worst cuts are the least visible.

Maryland Library Association.—Through the work of the Library of Congress, libraries are aided in acquiring and processing their books. Without LC's help, the local library's costs will rise and libraries will duplicate each other's efforts. Libraries across the country rely on LC's expertise in linguistics, languages, technical and scientific fields. The cutbacks in services to the blind and handicapped will touch every state in the nation since state libraries currently look to LC for leadership and as a back-up source.

Michigan—Monroe County Library System.—The reductions in cataloging services, the reductions in book purchases, the reductions in funds for the Copyright Office, the reductions in funds for automation all will require the Monroe County Library System to spend more. While it is not yet possible to calculate the exact costs that these cuts will extract from our library's budget it is clear that our services to the public will suffer and, in particular, our blind and handicapped citizens will especially suffer from the cuts imposed.

Minnesota Library Association.—Every Library in Minnesota is affected in one way or another by the Library of Congress. And although each example in itself is small, cumulatively the effect results in increasing the work load burden on local libraries, decreasing service to patrons creating inefficiency that cannot be made up, even *if* local or state funds were available. Every public and academic library depends upon LC generated MARC (Machine Readable Catalog) records for cataloging new books, records and other items. When LC does not do this original cataloging in a timely fashion or not at all, local libraries must invent records themselves. This results in efficiencies as well as delays in making library materials available to users.

Cuts in LC services to the Minnesota Library for the Blind and Physically Handicapped in Faribault will result in fewer titles and longer waiting lists for the 8,000 Minnesotans who must use this service.

Cutbacks in readers services and the elimination of the National Referral Center at LC will result in delays in getting answers to reference questions that cannot be handled elsewhere in the country. The business and professional people who rely on these service will have to put up with lengthy delays.

Lastly, we are all concerned about the deterioration of print materials. If LC cannot microfilm or otherwise preserve the unique items in its collections, they will be lost to all of us forever.

Nebraska—Kearney State College.—A library such as mine here at Kearney State College is almost totally dependent on LC cataloging and the ability of LC to acquire as many published materials as possible. Reduction in the output from LC and curtailment of acquisitions will have a rippling effect from LC through the various bibliographic utilities down to small libraries such as Kearney State College's.

New Jersey—Camden County Library.—Since subscribing to an on-line cataloging service based on LC output we have reduced our cataloging staff by 50% and speeded up the processing of our books so that patrons can have them while they are new and in demand. To return to an era of individual cataloging would be to return to gaslights and horse-drawn trollies; hardly appropriate to the richest and most sophisticated country in the world.

New York—Poughkeepsie.—Reduction in funding for LC will have a negative impact on library service across the country, including the area serviced by the Mid-Hudson Library System and its 70 member library facilities in 5 counties. We are assisting nearly 1,000 of 1,700 blind residents identified in the Mid-Hudson area by the New York State Commission for the Blind (1980 figures) with talking books and other materials for the blind provided by LC. Every week additional residents are applying for this service.

New York Public Library.—Among the examples NYPL cites as consequences of LC cuts: (1) LC's budget for preservation is being reduced by 16.4%. Currently NYPL is engaged in cooperative preservation microfilming arrangements with LC. The future of these preservation projects is seriously threatened as a result of this reduction.

LC's budget for the National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped is being reduced by $1,452,000. Each year, NYPL's Library for the Blind & Physically Handicapped receives approximately $500,000 worth of essential material and equipment (including talking and braille books, support equipment, repair parts, earphones, etc.) through this program. Cutbacks at LC will result in diminished services for print handicapped library users in New York.

New York University.—New York University depends on LC for approximately 70% of its cataloging information. The budget cuts will result in significant reductions in shared cataloging copy making it difficult for NYU to continue its usual volume and pace in processing materials. At the very least, the cataloging process

will be slowed down thereby delaying access by users. Most likely, the University will be forced to hire more professional personnel to acquire and catalog materials.

Ohio State University.—As LC purchases fewer books (and myriad other materials) and then catalogs them more slowly, we who depend on rapid use of information from LC to catalog our incoming books must make a hard choice. We either delay processing an item, thus keeping it out of the hands of faculty and students, or we catalog it locally—a time-consuming and very expensive task for a research library, such as Ohio State's, that each year gathers in tens of thousands of titles in dozens of languages treating all variety of subjects.

LC's loss is very much our loss—and a loss to scholars and students throughout the U.S. We pay a high price, especially in wasteful duplication across the country of cataloging best done centrally—at LC—and, more importantly, in the losses that researchers in virtually all disciplines will suffer for the delays that they will experience in gaining access to the latest publications of potential value to their work.

Oregon State Library.—LC cuts have a terrible impact on the State Library's talking books program for the blind. About 98% of the new titles distributed by the state library come from LC's National Library Service for the Blind and Physically Handicapped. Circulation within the state of materials for the blind is about 200,000 annually.

Oregon—Multnomah County Library.—In Oregon, 77 libraries of all types and sizes—large universities, community colleges, and public and school libraries—participate in networks for sharing of bibliographic data and resources. These networks are dependent on the cataloging data from LC computer tapes. Books not cataloged by LC will not show up on network data bases and will not be available for sharing among Oregon libraries.

Pennsylvania—Messiah College.—LC is Messiah's primary source of cataloging; without it we, like most other libraries, would have to spend a lot more time and money making our books accessible. Although all American Libraries are, in the end, somehow affected by cuts in LC's acquisitions and preservation programs, it is the cut in LC cataloging which will affect us first.

Texas—Dallas Public Library.—We depend on LC cataloging data to prepare materials for use by our publics. This has a direct benefit to local taxpayers in that large preparation staffs are not needed and materials in demand can be bought and ready for use in a timely fashion. The records produced by LC catalogers also form the basis for local, regional, and national cooperative bibliographic data bases. . . . We depend on LC expertise in linguistics, languages, and technical and scientific fields. These are areas that few of us can even dream of supporting locally.

The cuts to the national library service for the blind and physically handicapped will be devastating to our local clientele. Public libraries are unable to supply the specialized materials needed by the blind and visually impaired. We refer our users to the LC service and many of us act as regional centers for the blind and physically handicapped with federal support.

Virginia—Pamunkey Regional Library.—We are a relatively small public library, connected to a bibliographic data base through which we are heavily dependent on LC cataloging data. In addition, we rely on LC to set standards for subject headings and other bibliographic authority records, and to produce publications which make those standards available to us. We are also concerned that cuts in CRS will limit the effectiveness of our congressional delegation in serving Virginia constituents. Cuts in LC's books for the blind will affect the blind and physically handicapped who are not able to use our own library materials.

Virginia—Thomas Nelson Community College.—Our library is not automated; we depend on LC catalog cards and the cataloging documentation LC provides. The 93 public libraries and county library systems, 68 academic libraries and 19 branch or campus libraries in Virginia all use LC cataloging either directly or through other services which in turn depend on LC data.

Washington State Library.—In the Pacific Northwest, 300 libraries of all types and sizes (about half of them in Washington) belong to the Western Library Network, which depends heavily on LC's cataloging data. For the past month, LC's MARC tapes have not been as current, the quality of the data has not been as high or as clean as usual. As this continues, and with 25,000 fewer books cataloged by LC this year, procedures will slow down for all 300 libraries. Libraries will not know as quickly who in the region owns which titles. There will be much more duplication of effort, which is both wasteful and expensive.

Libraries have been holding hands a lot lately because as single units they can't meet users needs. When you start cutting the central nodes you splash over on other libraries and their users. For instance, we are a backup collection and reference service for local libraries. When we are stumped, we often go to LC. Our state

library for the blind is also affected by LC cuts. The effect is especially severe because what is available to the blind is so limited in the first place.

COMMENTS FROM LIBRARY USERS

Consortium of Social Science Associations.—Scholars can only use material when they have access to it. The failure to catalogue approximately 25,000 books is an extremely serious matter. Also, we should note that the cataloging division of LC plays a crucial role, as our national library, for the whole library community. Libraries throughout the world subscribe to the cataloging data of LC. Thus not only do these cuts have an impact on those who use the Washington facilities of LC but many, many libraries and researchers will be deprived of access to current knowledge because lacking cataloging they are inaccessible—they become non-persons or rather non-books.

Friends of Libraries U.S.A.—Our members are people who support libraries through Friends of the Library groups in cities both large and small, and in statewide organizations. As users we depend upon a great many services provided by The Library of Congress to local and state libraries. We get leadership from them in how to catalog our books. We get information from their vast collection of books and materials. Our neighbors are served by regional libraries for the blind and physically handicapped using the Library's program. Our scholars and businesses and corporations depend upon special services performed only by the Library of Congress. And we know it helps our members of Congress make decisions about governance.

National Coordinating Committee for the Promotion of History.—One of the outstanding aspects of LC has always been the completeness of its collection. With the failure to purchase new books there will be gaps that will undermine the usefulness of this important collection. Those gaps may last indefinitely for catch-up ball is as difficult for a library as for a baseball team. While it is possible to postpone the purchase of monographs, it is more difficult to secure back issues of serials and periodicals. Once the decision has been made to reduce journal orders, the quality of the collection is very much in jeopardy. LC has an unparalleled reputation as the storehouse of knowledge on the U.S. and on many aspects of the rest of the world. Scholars from every country are attracted to Washington by the resources of the Library, scholars whose work both helps us understand ourselves and contributes to the way others understand us. What sort of signal are we sending them and to future generations when it becomes clear that the Library of Congress can no longer meet their research needs.

National Humanities Alliance.—Evening hours allow scholars who teach or work during the day at other tasks to continue to engage in research in this great institution, and to use one of the world's finest library collections. . . . Thousands of scholars come to Washington yearly to use the collections of LC. Hundreds of books, articles, monographs, essays, columns, and reports published each year have been based on research from material in LC. Scholars and writers should continue to have free and open access to the general reading rooms, the Law Library, the Science and Technology Library, and other specialized collections.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services Taskforce.—It appears we are making it extremely difficult for our national library to accumulate research books and information in other forms and share it with the general public, scholars, other libraries, and business interests, at the very time we decry deterioration in the ability of our people to compete with other nations in knowledge and productivity. Among other things:

Issuance of copyrights will be delayed, thus interfering with innovation and entrepreneurship.

The Library of Congress cataloging of books, used as a format by large and small libraries throughout the world, will be severely cut.

The books which can't be bought can never be replaced—due to tax laws, etc. publishers can't afford to keep back copies against possible future needs.

The program to preserve deteriorating national treasures needed by current and future scholars will be cut heavily.

New people and new books can't be added to the reading program for the blind and physically handicapped, creating a tremendous backlog.

And the ability of the Congressional Research Service to aid our elected representives and their staff members in government decision-making is being hurt.

The CHAIRMAN. Ms. Echelman, your statement will be made part of the record. Will you proceed in your own way.

TESTIMONY OF SHIRLEY ECHELMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

Ms. ECHELMAN. Yes; thank you very much, Chairman Annunzio, for the chance to be with you this afternoon.

I too am a Chicagoan, although not in your district, but with great affection for the city.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.

I must mention again that in the Seventh Congressional District I was the Congressman from 1965 to 1972, and then other things happened, known as redistricting.

Ms. ECHELMAN. Called gerrymandering.

The CHAIRMAN. And I wound up 10 miles from my old district where I was born, and that was the district where the Republicans were going to pick up a member. That is why I was sent out there. But I was lucky enough to win in 1972 and I have been there ever since on the northwest side.

Ms. ECHELMAN. I mention I am from Chicago because I think it is useful to examine what has happened in the Chicago Public Library over the past two decades and compare that slow and inexorable deterioration in service to what could happen at the Library of Congress if insufficient attention is paid to not only the public service hours but the acquisitions and collections.

I would like to concentrate this afternoon on the effect of the cuts in the Library's budget, not on the public service hours and not on the services to the Congress, important as they are, but on the public service ability of thousands of other libraries across the country who depend on the Library of Congress for bibliographic and other services. By thousands of other libraries, I mean not only the 118 libraries that are members of the association that I direct but Oak Park Public Library, Hennepin County Public Library in Minnesota, Columbus Public Library in Ohio, Muddy Boots Public Library in whatever State Muddy Boots is in, Red Cloud, Nebraska Public Library where I used to spend my summers.

I can make an analogy about the effects which may be a little hyperbolic; but if you will excuse me, I will do it anyway. The effect of the cuts on the Library of Congress in the area of public service hours and visible cuts is comparable to the explosion of the reactor at Chernobyl. The effect on other libraries will be comparable to the radiation sickness that will come to people over the years after the meltdown is taken care of and the plant is closed down in Chernobyl. As an example in acquisitions the Center for Research Libraries whose director lives in your current district, Mr. Annunzio, is a comprehensive subscriber to the Library's special foreign current acquisitions program. If the Center, which has 150 member libraries and is a research library, library of last resort, had to acquire on its own the South African materials it receives through LC's program, without the help of LC the cost of these materials would rise from $500 to approximately $155,000 per year. The Center does not have these resources, the resources to bring to bear on this kind of additional expense and, therefore, the 150 libraries who are members would probably have to turn to LC's own collection for these research materials from South Africa, always assuming, of course, that LC had the money to continue buying them.

In the area of cataloging, as a result of the first round of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings cuts, approximately 25,000 fewer titles will be cataloged this year at LC. Now, as you know, LC's catalog is made available to libraries throughout the country and, indeed, throughout the world and it is depended on precisely because of its very high quality. It is a national standard for cataloging. Therefore, cuts in the cataloging output at LC result in expensive duplication of work throughout the country.

I wish Mr. Gingrich were here because my next example comes from the University of Georgia. The director of libraries at the University of Georgia has summed up the role of the Library of Congress in providing the bibliographic services as follows. As long as the majority of the records in the national data base are the Library's, we have a strength and consistency that other libraries and, indeed, other countries emulate. As the percentage of LC records drops, this strength is lost; and since the system is cumulative, the current weakness will be carried into the future, an erosion that cannot easily be corrected.

Another example of the cuts in cataloging and the effect of those cuts on other libraries: The University of California at Los Angeles has estimated that their cataloging cost will increase by nearly $300,000 in the coming year as a result of the cuts at the Library of Congress. This increase will have to be made up from the acquisitions budget and may mean that as many as 6,000 fewer new titles will be added to the UCLA collections for study and research.

In the area of preservation, 25 percent of the books that would have been treated in the LC preservation microfilming program will not be treated. This is under the current Gramm-Rudman cuts. Books not treated this year may well not be treatable next year. They will be too brittle to be treated by LC. As an example, Syracuse University in upstate New York estimates that 25 percent of its collection requires treatment. Last year Syracuse spent $200,000 on preservation activities, and one of these activities was to purchase quality microfilm copies from the Library of Congress for books in their collections, that is, Syracuse's collection, that had deteriorated beyond repair. Astronomical increases in costs will occur if this filming has to be done locally by other research libraries across the country.

And from Mr. Frenzel's district, the University of Minnesota has a detailed preservation plan which includes filming of many unique materials held only at Minnesota. Some of these are in Scandinavian-American history. Some are in the history of the frontier, the exploration of the upper Mississippi region and so forth. If Minnesota has to film items for which they formerly depended on the Library of Congress for purchase of films, then they will have few resources left to address the local needs and the unique materials in their own collection.

In conclusion, I would like to share with you a quote from a librarian at the University of Minnesota, a woman named Marilyn McCloskey who is in the technical services department. She said that she had worked at the university library in Minneapolis for 20 years. She started at 10 hours a week as a student assistant and from her very first job until now her work has always involved cooperating with the Library of Congress, starting with matching

recent book receipts with LC printed cards, which was a service as you recall that the Library of Congress started for the Nation in 1908 and which enabled this Nation to be light years ahead of other countries in cooperative cataloging services, to filing depository records, et cetera. She said, "It has been hand in glove with the Library of Congress every day of my working life and I hate to see that cooperation threatened." And I think she speaks for all librarians when she says that.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF SHIRLEY ECHELMAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, I thank you for the opportunity to present the views of the members of the Association of Research Libraries (ARL) about the serious impact of the budget cuts at the Library of Congress. ARL is an organization of 118 of the largest academic and other research libraries in the United States and Canada. A list of ARL member institutions is attached.

ARL member libraries have an active interest in the programs and operations of the Library of Congress not solely because it is an exemplary research facility—which it certainly is—but also because the Library plays a critical role in establishing standards and providing bibliographic services upon which the nation's libraries and scholars depend. To appreciate the importance of this national role, acknowledgement needs to be made of the cooperative communication networks that that nation's libraries rely upon for sharing resources and bibliographic information—and LC's role in making this sharing possible.

The world's publishing output surpasses any one library's ability to collect, catalog, house, and preserve everything. One way of managing this predicament is for libraries to work together to share in these responsibilities. LC has provided exemplary leadership in the development and operation of cooperative programs for shared responsibilities. For example, with dependence upon one another, libraries must have standard and consistent ways to describe their collections. This standardization enables libraries to exchange bibliographic records that describe the material available for use. The Library of Congress plays a major role in establishing and updating these standards. In addition, the wide availability of the Library's bibliographic records, because they are accepted as authoritative and may be relied upon for consistency, eliminates the need for other libraries that acquire the same title to duplicate the cataloging effort. The availability of bibliographic services from the Library of Congress is the keystone to the success of cataloging operations in all libraries. LC records are depended upon to provide access to local collections and to identify material available in other libraries.

Impact of 1986 Cuts

The Library has provided you with details on how the $18.3 million reduction has been applied to LC programs and operations so I will not recount this to you. However, I would like to point out that some of the worst cuts are the least visible. In addition to curtailed hours and service delays, such as slowed responses from CRS, let me draw your attention to other consequences of the 1986 budget cuts.

PRESERVATION

An estimated 77,000 books in the collections of the Library reach a brittle state each year. Because of the budget cuts, 25% of the books that would have been treated in the Library's preservation microfilming program will not be treated. A brittle book eventually reaches a point where further handling is impossible—it becomes dust. Books not treated in 1986 may not be in any condition to be preserved next year. The problem is, of course, compounded. Each year more books require filming and more—left unfilmed—turn to dust.

Additionally, books not filmed as part of the LC program increase the burden on other libraries. For example, Syracuse University Library has determined that 25% of their collection has already reached a brittle condition and last year alone spent over $200,000 on preservation activities to protect or salvage vulnerable material. Syracuse, like other research libraries, relies upon LC's microfilming program as a source of quality film to replace deteriorating books. It is unrealistic to expect li-

braries, like Syracuse, that are already allocating large portions from their own budgets towards preservation activities, to take up the slack created by the LC cutback in preservation microfilming.

PREPARATION OF BOOKS—CATALOGING

As a result of the budget cuts, approximately 25,000 titles will not be cataloged. The immediate impact is the delay of access to the material both within the library and nationally as almost all libraries rely upon LC for the cataloging records it produces. Another result is expensive duplication of cataloging in libraries throughout the country. Let me illustrate with an assessment of the impact of reduced cataloging on The Center for Research Libraries (CRL) in Chicago. The Center, a non-profit consortium of 150 research libraries located in universities, corporations, and Federal agencies throughout the country, has relied upon LC for 55% of the cataloging records it needs. To generate these records without LC's contribution would increase the Center's costs by about 50% or $100,000 per year.

Another illustration comes from UCLA where LC's drop of 25,000 catalog records will increase their own cataloging costs by $290,000. This expense will have to be made up from the acquisition budget that will in turn result in 6,100 fewer new titles added to the UCLA library collections. If you continue to survey all libraries that use LC records about the effect of the reduction of cataloging at LC, you would calculate a major cost to the library and educational communities of the nation as a result of the federal budget reductions in this one category of activity.

ACQUISITIONS

The Library will have to reduce the amount of current material purchased, reduce the number of periodical titles received, and almost entirely cease the purchase of material published prior to this year. This will have serious consequences for the availability of foreign publications within the U.S. as most libraries cannot afford to comprehensively purchase such material and instead rely upon LC as a source when the material is requested by faculty and students. Without an active LC program acquiring foreign publications, other libraries face staggering cost increases to try and maintain complete collections. For example, the Center for Research Libraries, in Chicago, has calculated that to initiate their own acquisition program to substitute for the South Asian research materials which they have in the past acquired from LC, their costs would increase from $500 to $156,000 per year for acquisition alone—adding processing costs would easily triple this annual cost.

Another serious consequence of the cut in the acquisition budget is the gaps that will appear in collections of periodical or other serial publications. All federal agencies are reducing the amount of money spent on periodicals and serial publications. Assumptions are being made that they can "always rely upon the Library of Congress." For 1986 issues of serials, this is now a false assumption.

I share the alarm that Dr. Boorstin so eloquently sounded before the House Legislative Branch Appropriations Subcommittee about the future of the Library. Cuts in the Library's budget should be restored and the library should be given whatever protection is possible to prevent further Draconian measures.

Library of Congress 1987 Revised Budget Request

ARL supports the revised budget request of the Library of Congress for FY 1987 and I would like to highlight several portions of the budget that members of ARL believe to be highest priority. First is the category described as the preparation of books which as you know covers the creation of bibliographic records. To reiterate a point made previously, any reduction in the Library's contribution to the nation's resource pool of bibliographic records has a profound impact on all libraries of this country. David Bishop, Director of Libraries at the University of Georgia, sums up the importance of the Library of Congress role in provision of bibliographic services succinctly: "As long as the majority of the records in the national data bases are LC's we have a strength and consistency that other libraries may emulate. As the percentage of LC records drops however, the consistency is lost and since the system is cumulative, the current weakness will be carried into the future—an erosion that cannot be corrected."

There is no ready alternative to an authoritative LC record. The absence of an LC record will substantially contribute to delays in cataloging nationally, to duplication of cataloging effort in other libraries, and to the creation of inconsistent multiple records for a single title. Such inefficient and expensive duplication of cataloging slows down the availability of material for library users and places further demands on the hard-pressed budgets of libraries of all kinds across the country.

At the University of Chicago Library, for example, processing operations were established in 1913 and designed specifically to use the Library of Congress cataloging records. Martin Runkle, Director of the Library, reports that LC records are still the main source of cataloging information for that library, representing 85% of their current cataloging production. The reduction in LC's capability to produce bibliographic records will have a profound impact on that library's operations and will almost certainly cause delays of years before some material is cataloged and fully accessible for the use of scholars.

All of the cataloging records contributed to the bibliographic networks by the Library of Congress are important to the nation's libraries. In addition, some of these records are of particular interest and concern to research libraries. These are the descriptions of publications in languages that do not use the Roman alphabet. Catalogers of Chinese, Korean, or Japanese materials, for example, are few in number and therefore jealously guarded! A researcher seeking information in one of these languages will encounter inordinate delays trying to locate such material unless the work of the relatively few experts is quickly shared by way of the national bibliographic networks.

The Library of Congress now has the staff to create and contribute 500 records of Chinese, Korean, or Japanese material per week to the network. Research libraries across the country use these LC records to make their Chinese, Korean, and Japanese materials available to researchers. We encourage Congress to make this operation a permanent part of the Library's cataloging responsibilities and that it be supported with funding sufficient to at least maintain the current level of cataloging.

LC has supplied the Committee with information about their long range plans to increase the productivity of catalogers by upgrading and increasing the automation capabilities of the cataloging systems. The 1986 budget cuts have already delayed implementation of this plan. As the Library points out, its ability to produce greater output using less staff is tied to automation. It would be fiscally irresponsible not to take advantage of technology that would contain costs. Increases in the cataloging productivity of the Library of Congress will benefit all libraries. We wholeheartedly endorse this logical and badly needed improvement of the Library's automation services.

The acquisition of foreign publications is another area where research libraries rely upon the field offices and expertise of the Library of Congress. Foreign publications are of considerable value to a people seeking to understand, appreciate, and compete economically with other nations of the world. A reduction in the level of funding available to LC for this activity will result in delayed availability of the material in our country. Regrettably, because foreign publications are typically in-print for a very short time, a postponed acquisition by LC may mean that some material is not available anywhere within the United States because acquisition at a later date is impossible.

Preservation of research library materials is an ambitious national objective and the Library of Congress has a critical role to play in this effort. There are a number of important components in the preservation program at LC but it is the preservation microfilming program that has the most direct and immediate benefit for the collections of the Library and for scholars across the country. Preservation programs in other libraries are not able to take up the slack left by recent curtailment of the LC preservation microfilming program—and delays are a flirtation with disaster. There is no assurance that the material not treated this year will be in any condition to be treated in the future.

Each year an estimated 77,000 books in the Library of Congress collection reach the brittle condition—where further use by circulation or photocopying may result in loss of text. These same titles are deteriorating in other libraries across the country. The Library of Congress films this material and records its action in one or more published catalogs so that other libraries are alerted to the existence of the film. The Library loans and sells prints of film and over 25,000 reels of brittle book and manuscript films were sold in FY 1985. This program assures access to the title and also alerts preservation administrators in other libraries that the same title need not be treated locally, avoiding duplication of effort and expense. It would be a severe blow to preservation efforts underway in the nation if the Library is forced to continue operating at the 1986 level or worse, suffers further reduction. A decrease of support for the preservation program will surely doom some material to obliteration.

Allowing books to self destruct on the shelves at the Library of Congress is not unlike an across the board federal budget cut. Both are arbitrary—carried out without regard for the content or impact of what is being destroyed—and both could

come about from the failure of Congress to take action. I urge the Members of the Committee to support Congressional choices about funding levels for programs by making thoughtful judgments about priority needs for the long-term health and well being of the country. And I hope that your judgment will recognize Dr. Boorstin's rejoinder that "Any willful cut in our resources of knowledge is an act of self-destruction."

Thank you for this opportunity to present the views of ARL libraries on the impact of the budget cuts at the Library of Congress. I will be happy to answer your questions.

Attachment: List of ARL Member Libraries.

ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES—INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERSHIP

NATIONAL LIBRARIES

Canada Institute for Scientific and Technical Information; Library of Congress; National Agricultural Library; National Library of Canada; and National Library of Medicine.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Center for Research Libraries; Linda Hall Library; and Smithsonian Institution Libraries.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Boston Public Library; New York Public Library; and New York State Library.

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

Alabama; Alberta; Arizona; Arizona State; Boston; Brigham Young; British Columbia; Brown; California, Berkeley; California, Davis; California, Irvine; California, Los Angeles; California, Riverside; California, San Diego; California, Santa Barbara; Case Western Reserve; Chicago; Cincinnati; Colorado; Colorado State; Columbia; Connecticut; Cornell; Dartmouth; Delaware; Duke.

Emory; Florida; Florida State; Georgetown; Georgia; Georgia Institute of Technology; Guelph; Harvard; Hawaii; Houston; Howard; Illinois; Indiana; Iowa; Iowa State; Johns Hopkins; Kansas; Kentucky; Kent State; Laval; Louisiana State; McGill; McMaster; Manitoba; Maryland; Massachusetts; Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Miami; Michigan; Michigan State; Minnesota; Missouri; Nebraska; New Mexico; New York; North Carolina; North Carolina State; Northwestern; Notre Dame; Ohio State; Oklahoma; Oklahoma State; Oregon; Pennsylvania; Pennsylvania State; Pittsburgh; Princeton; Purdue; Queen's; Rice; Rochester; Rutgers; Saskatchewan.

South Carolina; Southern California; Southern Illinois; Stanford; SUNY Albany; SUNY Buffalo; SUNY Stony Brook; Syracuse; Temple; Tennessee; Texas; Texas A&M; Toronto; Tulane; Utah; Vanderbilt; Virginia; Virginia Poly; Washington; Washington State; Washington, St. Louis; Waterloo; Wayne State; Western Ontario; Wisconsin; Yale; and York.

The CHAIRMAN. Professor Robert Oakley, director of the Georgetown University Law Center Library. Your entire statement will be made part of the record. Proceed in your own manner.

TESTIMONY OF ROBERT L. OAKLEY, DIRECTOR, LAW LIBRARY; ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW, GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER

Mr. OAKLEY. I regret to say I am not from Chicago. However, I do have family there.

I would like to comment about the impacts the budget cuts at the Library of Congress have in four areas: reduction in hours, the reduction in staff and support programs, the reduction of funds for the collections and the lack of financial support for new preservation programs. Necessarily these comments are somewhat sketchy, but I have submitted a fuller statement for the record.

First, the reduction in hours at the Library of Congress has already had a detrimental effect on scholarship and the availability of legal information. Members of my faculty have called to inform me that their research is being hindered because they cannot get in the Library at times that fit their schedule and the schedule of their research assistants. Similarly, as Mr. Gingrich said earlier, scholars from other parts of the country are now less likely to come to Washington since the collection is substantially less available.

Apart from scholarly research, my reference staff reports they have received many more inquiries than it used to from members of the general public who need legal information and who have nowhere else to get it. Unfortunately, we are not a publicly supported law library, and we must turn most of them away.

Second, reducing staff and reducing or eliminating important supporting programs is having a detrimental effect on collections and service. Of a staff of 101 in the law library, 13 positions are now unfilled for budgetary reasons. These vacant positions include legal specialists, members of the reference staff and collection maintenance staff. Among the legal specialist positions now not filled are those for Japan and Israel, countries of obvious importance to the Congress. Similarly, the Library automation program which was designed to eliminate an already existing crisis has been seriously delayed. All of these cuts must affect the level of service to Congress.

Third, as serious as these problems are, far more serious is the impact on the collection. Prior to the budget cuts, the materials budget for the law library was $666,000. It has now been cut to $473,000. That is a cut of 29 percent. Considering inflation, however, the total effective cut in the book budget is 42 percent. After two more rounds of cutting, the book budget will probably have been reduced by at least two-thirds. The impact of those cuts is obviously alarming. The law library has canceled 898 subscriptions, of which 549 were unique and are, therefore, now unavailable to Congress. Many of the unique subscriptions were in the subjects of taxation and foreign trade, both areas of obvious importance.

Moreover, the cuts have affected all jurisdictions, including many of strategic importance to the United States. For example, significant cuts have been made in the collections for the Philippines, Brazil, Israel, South Africa, Turkey, the Netherlands, West Germany, Italy, India, Japan, China and South Korea. For the next round of budget cuts, which I understand is of interest to this committee, the Library expects to have all foreign material come by sea rather than air, resulting in major delays in the availability of information. When still more cuts are required, the law library will have to contemplate acquiring nothing except primary legal materials. This cut will leave the library as merely a skeleton of the great library it once was.

Fourth and finally, the problem of paper deterioration threatens the entire printed heritage of the United States as printed on paper from the mid-1800's to the present. The optical disking program, an important component of the effort to preserve our documentary history, has been sanctioned by Congress but has not been separately funded. Meanwhile, the books on the shelves continue to

deteriorate. In the current climate this important program stands little chance of going forward.

The Library of Congress cuts can be compared, overall Library cuts, to the burning of the Alexandria Library. In the area of preservation, the analogy that seems most apt is the one of Rome burning while the Emperor Nero continues to fiddle.

The Law Library of Congress serves the Congress and the Nation with a staff of 30 foreign-trained lawyers and 70 other lawyers, librarians and staff members proficient in well over 50 languages. They answer over half a million questions each year. To do so they draw on the resources of 1.9 million volumes of materials in the law library and 20 million other items in the Library collection as a whole.

The budget cuts affect the Library's ability to serve Congress. They also impair the ability of the Library to meet the legal information needs of the Nation. Scholars now find the Library less accessible. The reduced staff cannot keep up with the demands that are placed on it. The collection is no longer comprehensive and the collection continues to disintegrate.

I would urge you to restore full funding to the Library of Congress, the Library of the Nation. Thank you for your support, for your patience and for your concern about the Library.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT L. OAKLEY, DIRECTOR OF THE LAW LIBRARY AND ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF LAW GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW CENTER

Good afternoon. My name is Robert L. Oakley. I am the Director of the Law Library at the Georgetown University Law Center. I was asked to testify today about the impact of the budget cuts at the Library of Congress on law libraries in general and on my library in particular. Although I will attempt to reflect the concerns of my colleagues around the country, I am not speaking officially for the American Association of Law Libraries.

I would like to comment about the way in which the budget cuts have had an impact in four different areas: (1) the reduction in hours of service, (2) the reduction in staff and support programs, (3) the reduction in funds to support the unique collections at the Library of Congress; and (4) the lack of financial support for the optical disk pilot project which is directed at preserving our heritage in print.

Most of my comments will be general and not specifically about my library. However, it is important to keep in mind that the Law Library of Congress fills an extremely important role as the law library of last resort for research-oriented libraries throughout the nation, including those from the Judiciary, from Federal and State agencies, and from most law schools. This role for the Law Library of Congress is possible because through past support of Congress and the dedication of the Library staff, the Library has been built into the world's greatest and most comprehensive Law Library. Other libraries are naturally concerned about the erosion of that great institution, especially in the quality and uniqueness of its collections.

The apparently purposeful erosion of the Library becomes clearer when one realizes that unlike other agencies, the Library of Congress was subjected to major budget cuts even before Gramm-Rudman took effect. The cuts for the Library, therefore, exceed those in many other parts of the government. To date, the cuts total $18.3 million or approximately 7.7 percent of the overall budget. Adjusted for inflation, the loss to the Library of Congress is undoubtedly well over 10 percent already. By the time the Gramm-Rudman process is finished, the total budget impact on the library is likely to be well over 25 percent. It cannot be believed that such a cut can be sustained without seriously affecting the Library's ability to achieve its fundamental purposes.

1. The reduction in hours at the Library of Congress has already had a detrimental effect on scholarship

There has been a great deal of attention given to the reduction of hours of service at the Library, and there is no question that scholarship is being affected. Members of my faculty have called to inform me their research is already being hindered. They are currently attempting to work with the Rare Book Collection, with the Newspaper Collection, with the Women's History Collection, and with the manuscripts and other special collections that exist only at the Library of Congress. As a practical matter, much of that research is peformed by student Research Assistants who are in classes much of the day, and who must, therefore, do this work largely during the evening and weekend hours. With the cutback of those hours, of course, the Library is much less available. In addition to this impact on scholarship, scholars from around the country are also less likely to travel to make use of the Library's resources when they cannot expect to maximize the efficiency of their time here.

The Library of Congress is a national resource whose mission ought to go beyond meeting the daily needs of Congress. It is and should continue to be dedicated to supporting scholarship and promoting intellectual progress. In order to meet the objective, it must be available reasonable hours. Most local public libraries are open evenings and weekends to meet the needs of their constituency. The Library of Congress should do no less to meet the needs of the nation's scholars.

In addition to the impact on scholarship, it is apparent to my staff that the reduction in hours is causing problems for members of the general public who need access to legal information. Since the Library of Congress reduced its hours, my Reference staff has been receiving many more phone calls inquiring if we are open to the public. Recently, a request even arrived from a prominent member of the Library of Congress staff who has students needing to use legal resources. In most these cases, the researcher cannot use the Library of Congress because they work or have other obligations during the day and must do their library research at night or on the weekend. Athough we allow the public to use our Federal documents collection, in most cases these users need local legal materials, and we must turn them away. Some of them may make their way to a public library with limited legal resources; many, we assume will not pursue the matter, and their need for legal information will go unmet.

2. Reductions in the levels of staffing at the Library of Congress and a lack of support for the automation program are having a major impact on service and the condition of the collection

A significant portion of the budget cut that has been imposed on the Law Library of Congress so far has been met by reducing the staff. Out of a staff of 101, 13 positions are now unfilled for budgetary reasons and others are in jeopardy. In general, this reduction in force has been achieved through attrition rather than through actual layoffs. Setting aside the question of whether the random reduction thus achieved is the best way to restructure a staff, it is obvious that a 13 percent or greater cutback will have a significant impact on services, both to Congress and to constituents.

Several of the positions remaining unfilled include those of the legal specialists for foreign jurisdictions as well as three reference librarians. The legal specialists keep a watch on the Library's collections for their jurisdiction, and they respond to requests from Congress for the preparation of reports on comparative legal systems or analyses of the legal implications of a current political problem. Two of the legal specialist positions now empty are those for Japan and Israel, countries of obvious importance to Congress. The Reference staff handles Reading Room inquiries, written correspondence from all over the world, and telephone inquiries. It has been cut by one-third.

Other positions which have not been filled include several that are responsible for keeping the collection complete and current and several that retrieve materials from the collection. These include staff members who check in new materials, handle the many foreign gazettes, identify gaps in the collection, and endeavor to fill those gaps. Since legal research depends fundamentally for its accuracy on the collection being both complete and current, these staff cuts will be felt very quickly as Library users begin to encounter problems using the collection and obtaining up-to-date information. These cuts will undoubtedly mean that the condition of the collection will deteriorate, and that retrieval time—already a problem for many users—will only get worse.

Similarly, Library-wide automation projects directed at automating the processes of acquiring materials, checking in and keeping track of serials, and on-line inven-

torying have been seriously delayed by the budget cuts. Those automation systems are vital to an orderly records management system and were designed to alleviate an already existing crisis situation in which the Law Library alone receives over two and one half million items each year. Originally scheduled to be operational in 1989, these systems may not take several more years to become operational. In the meantime, of course, the backlogs of orders and serials will continue to grow, claims for missing serial issues will not be made, and the condition of the collection will continue to deteriorate. It will become increasingly difficult to do legal research at the Library of Congress. Instead of being an active research-oriented law library, the Law Library of Congress will soon become a historical legal archive.

3. The impact of the budget cuts on the collection at the Law Library of Congress will be devastating

As serious as these problems with the hours and staffing levels are, far more serious for the long-term viability of the Library is the impact of the budget cuts on the collection itself. Decisions are being made now that will affect the Library indefinitely. Gaps are being created in the collection that will be almost impossible to fill.

Prior to the budget cuts, the meterials budget for the Law Library was $666,000. This covered all materials not received through Copyright deposit, on gift or exchange, or through a government depository program. It included high use American materials and duplicates, as well as the bulk of the foreign collections. The year before Gramm-Rudman went into effect, this budget was reduced 10 percent to $599,000. This year, it was reduced an additional $126,000 to $473,000. Thus, the book budget has already been cut by 29 percent. Adjusting the figure for the rate of inflation in the law book publishing industry, brings the total effective cut in the book budget in the last two years to 42 percent. After two more rounds of Gramm-Rudman budget cutting, it is likely that the book budget will have been reduced by at least two thirds.

With reductions of that magnitude, major programmatic changes will be required. The Library of Congress will no longer serve as the library of last resort for other libraries because the uniqueness of its collection—particularly in the foreign law area—will have been seriously eroded. Since no other library can afford to maintain such comprehensive collections, these important legal materials will, in all likelihood, be unavailable anywhere in the United States.

The impact of the cuts is made even clearer by understanding how these savings will be achieved. Although I am not inside the decision making process at the Library, I have gleaned some information about what is being done and what is being contemplated for the future.

For the budget cuts that have already been made, there was a Library-wide mandate to cut 15 percent from serials expenditures. In law, where most materials are serial in nature, that kind of cut is devastating. So far, the Law Library has cancelled 898 subscriptions, of which 549 were unique, and 349 were multiple copies of high use items. The unique subscriptions tended to be practitioner-oriented materials and materials in the subjects of taxation and foreign trade, both areas of obvious importance to the Congress and both areas where many requests for information are received by the Library from constituents. The cancellation of duplicates will result in delays to Library users since these are the very items that are most frequently requested. In fact, many of the duplicates were added within the past few years at the direction of a Congressional Aide who was frustrated with the difficulty of obtaining information at the Library.

The cuts are being made across all jurisdictions, and there are many jurisdictions of strategic importance to the United States that have sustained major cuts. For example, significant cuts have been made in the collections for the Philippines, Brazil, Israel, South Africa, Turkey, the Netherlands, West Germany, Italy, India, Japan, China (PRC), and South Korea.

For the next round of cuts, the Library is leaning toward having all foreign material come by sea mail rather than by air. This change will save a significant amount of money, but it will also result in inordinate delays in the availability of legal material. In addition, by the time the material arrives, much of it will already be out of print, making it impossible to claim any items which turn out to be missing. Since legal researchers depend fundamentally on both completeness and currency, this change will be a significant blow to the ability of the Library to support current research.

Finally, when still more cuts are necessary, it is likely that the law library will have to contemplate canceling everything except primary legal materials. This cut will leave the Library as just a skeleton of the great library it used to be. In the civil law system, scholarly commentary is far more important than it is in the

United States, and without the journals and treatises the library will be unable to support any demanding legal research in any jurisdiction.

4. The budget cuts will substantially impair the Library's ability to go forward with the preservation program that is of vital importance to the nation

The problem of paper deterioration threatens the entire printed heritage of the United States, as printed on paper from the mid-1800's to the present. This problem has long been of concern to librarians, but it is only recently through the support of Congress together with the leadership of the Library of Congress that progress has been made toward the identification of viable solutions.

The two-pronged approach has been to use mass deacidification to arrest the deterioration of acid-based paper and to reproduce already deteriorated materials on microform or optical disk. As you know, the mass deacidification program has suffered a major technical setback, but it is hoped that it will continue when the difficulties are resolved. The optical disk program, although sanctioned by Congress, has not been funded. And with the cutbacks in research and testing, optical disk preservation options may never be explored. Meanwhile, the books on the shelves continue to deteriorate. Your Librarian of Congress compared the overall Library cuts to the burning of the Alexandria library; in the area of preservation, the image that seems most apt is the one of Rome burning while the Emperor Nero continues to fiddle.

The preservation of library materials affects all libraries. It is vital that these programs receive the necessary funding in order to preserve our heritage, as reflected in the holdings of the Library of Congress and in other Library of Congress put this effort in serious jeopardy.

CONCLUSION

The Law Library of Congress serves the Congress and the nation. With a staff of 30 foreign-trained lawyers and 70 other lawyers, librarians, and staff members proficient in well over 50 languages, they answer over a half million questions each year. To do so they draw on the resources of 1.9 million volumes of materials in the law library and 20 million other items in the library collection as a whole.

The cuts that have been imposed on the Library affect the ability of the Library to serve Congress. But they also impair the ability of the Library to meet the legal information needs of the nation. Scholars now find the Library less accessible as the hours are cut; the reduced staff cannot keep up with the demands that are placed on it; the collection has already begun to suffer; and the preservation program is in real danger of foundering.

We often say this is the information age, that we have become an information based economy, and that we have learned the value of information. It seems ironic that in such a time we continue to build our symbols of force through a major military buildup, while we tear down our institutions of learning, scholarship, and information. I urge you to restore funding for the Library of Congress in general and the Law Library in particular.

Thank you for your patience, for your concern about the Library, and for your support.

The CHAIRMAN. Ms. Oakar, do you have any questions?

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Chairman, no, but I just wanted to say to the people from Chicago how lucky you are to have such a champion. That was a remarkably fine statement our chairman made, and I think that signals the sentiment all of us have and also the fact that one of you made the statement that the people that were terminated are irreplaceable, and they are irreplaceable for two reasons: One is they have terrific experience and the second is that usually librarians are undervalued in pay—so to get dedicated people who are scholarly to take on that kind of responsibility is really not easy.

And to you, Professor, I just wanted you to know helpful CRS was in another situation. Mr. Chairman, this was something you were concerned about as well. Two of the missionaries who were killed in El Salvador were from my hometown, and I must say that in getting the State Department to pursue that case we were able to get an absolutely exquisite attorney-librarian from the Library

of Congress who interpreted El Salvadorian law. We could not get anyone else who knew about it and we certainly needed that to help us when President Duarte brought us all the documents from that case. I remember how important that was.

I think your testimony is really well taken and I hope that we can get this situation rectified. Today we are so into visual arts and having everything placed in front of us that we do not seem to value printed matter to the degree we should. I think it would be a serious mistake to our people, and our country, if we did not work toward a solution for this problem. It is really a pleasure to have the support of all of you here before this committee.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mary.

Mr. Frenzel.

Mr. FRENZEL. I would like to thank all of our panelists for their splendid testimony and tell Mr. Oakley that we liked it even if it was about lawyers.

Mr. OAKLEY. Some of my best friends are lawyers.

Mr. FRENZEL. Never let a daughter marry one. [Laughter.]

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. I also want to join my colleagues in extending my deep appreciation to the panelists for their excellent testimony.

Dr. Boorstin is still here. One thing you have done, Dr. Boorstin, is to really clear the air. We are not talking only about hours that the Library is open or hours that the Library is closed. Your testimony, which is part of the record, will show you talked about preservation, the amount of money that it is going to cost, the financing, et cetera. You know, what you do not preserve today you cannot preserve tomorrow. So there is a lot that is going to be lost as time goes on.

Panelists, I appreciate your coming to Washington and having your testimony as part of the record. I am sure it is going to be invaluable to the committee as we look ahead to October and the possibility of an 18-percent cut and just what we are going to do about it.

The panel is dismissed.

Ms. OAKAR. Mr. Chairman, I have to go to my conference.

The CHAIRMAN. I have two more panels——

Ms. OAKAR. I am sorry.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Dr. Gammon, come up please; Dr. A.J.R. Russell-Wood; Prof. William G. Wells, Jr.

Our next panel of witnesses are historians and representatives from the academic community: Dr. Samuel R. Gammon, executive director, American Historical Association; Dr. A.J.R. Russell-Wood, chairman, Department of History, Johns Hopkins University; Prof. William G. Wells, Jr., George Washington University and a consultant in science and technology for the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

I want to welcome all of you here this late in the afternoon, and I ask unanimous consent that your entire statements be made part of the record and that you proceed in your own manner for about 5, 6, or 7 minutes. We have another panel.

This has been a historic day for the Congress because this is one of the second or third hearings where we have really discussed

Gramm-Rudman in depth. So our first witness is Dr. Samuel R. Gammon.

TESTIMONY OF DR. SAMUEL R. GAMMON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Dr. GAMMON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

If I may, I will identify my representation here. I am not only executive director of the American Historical Association, but I also happen to be for the current year the president of the National Humanities Alliance which is the advocacy arm of the American Council of Societies and also member of the Consortium of Social Science Associations, a composite group of learned scholars and teachers in the social science discipline.

Although I am not from Chicago, I can perhaps claim a little more remote tie, Mr. Chairman, in the sense that I am a retired Ambassador and of my 27 years in the diplomatic service, nearly 10 of them were spent in Italy. I followed Senator Pell by a few years. He was a consul in Genoa. I came a few years later to Milano.

The Library at Alexandria has been justifiably mentioned on occasion before this Congress, not only this committee. Barbara Tuckman, the distinguished historian and writer, in speaking on behalf of the National Archives to Chairman Glenn English's subcommittee of the House on one occasion drew the parallel with the burning of the Library at Alexandria as one of the great tragedies for learning in all time. Perhaps the effect of the cuts on the Library of Congress we have been discussing here are more in the nature of a self-immobilization rather than accidental burning or perhaps we might even go so far as to suggest that the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings operation is in the nature of congressional arson.

At any rate, we do find that the effect on the Library of Congress has been very, very serious, very damaging indeed. It is a combination of luck of the draw. All Government agencies—as a long-time Government servant, I know any Government agency has a bad year on appropriations from time to time for various reasons. That happened to coincide for the Library of Congress with the first tranche of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings; the combined double whammy has been really intolerable.

In that sense all of the fat—and all Government agencies have a little bit of fat, even the leanest and most athlete weight lifter has a little bit of fat in his makeup—but all of the fat has been cut so as the Librarian has testified, it is a decision, to decide what part of the bone and what part of the muscle you are going to have to give up. And playing the numbers game a little bit, noting of the hours of public access to the Library 30 percent or slightly more have been given up, the Librarian has to decide he is going to take 3 of those 10 fingers. He can still grasp things and he still has a little bit of some effectiveness, but he is nowhere nearly as dexterous as he used to be in his service to the public.

Similarly, the cuts in acquisitions have been very painful, particularly since many of them are in foreign language, serials and monographs. In the great game of baseball, our national game, there is such a thing as catchup ball which, as one of our philosophers of baseball said, "The game isn't over until it's over." And

you can always hope in the bottom of the ninth you can catch up. That is infinitely harder for librarians and in libraries for making acquisitions. Once you have passed that window of acquisition opportunity, it is very, very hard to fill the gaps in your collection. It is very, extremely expensive for them to try to play catchup ball in that sense. When you have a reduction in the acquisitions you are taking a chunk of bone and muscle out of the Library. It is ambulatory, it is still on its feet, but it is limping badly.

On the cataloging, I think our previous panel has explained very clearly the damaging effects on all of the libraries in the country which were formerly able to depend totally on the Library of Congress and its invaluable cataloging department.

Preservation is perhaps one of the most damaging areas, certainly for historians and social scientists and humanists. Historians and humanists, perhaps more than the physical sciences, the natural and physical sciences, use the resources of the past, in the sense that we work more by aggregation rather than initial experimental research, so that we need to dig back in the Library and into the manuscripts, and I should point here to the invaluable and extensive manuscript holdings of the Library of Congress, one of the most important collections in the world.

All of these in a sense, therefore, which are being damaged by the budgetary shortfall coming from the double whammy this year have been extremely serious to scholars, not only historians, political scientists, modern language professors, philosophers, sociologists, economists, you name them, we are all involved and all hurt by this.

In closing, let me just, if I may, preach a little bit to the converted. I know this committee has been very supportive and is very interested and concerned for the Library. Historians and political scientists, like politicians and statesmen, are particularly aware that the Government is to decide, that you have to make difficult choices and you have to get at the priorities and dig into and make painful decisions. Nothing is very easy, and the work of this committee is particularly difficult, together with the work of the Appropriations Committees of the two Chambers.

But we do hope that the Congress this year will perceive more clearly than last year that in a sense the automaticity in the work of Gramm-Rudman is the antithesis of deciding. It takes away the decision and just turns on the machine which, in some of its operations, is not unlike the Sorcerer's Apprentice run mad.

Let me just hark back to a brief historical anecdote. In the campaign of 1948, just 38 years ago, Harry Truman ran most effectively against what he termed a good-for-nothing, do-nothing 80th Congress and thereby scored an enormous upset victory. So I am just saying, gentlemen and ladies of the present Congress, I urge you in working on behalf of the Library of Congress not to let inattention or lack of priorities justify such a possibly sweeping condemnation of the 99th Congress, that the 99th Congress by inattention allowed the crippling of one of the glories of the legislative branch and, indeed, of our entire Government, the Library of Congress.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much for an excellent statement.

STATEMENT OF DR. SAMUEL R. GAMMON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, AMERICAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Mr. Chairman, I am Samuel R. Gammon, a retired Ambassador and Executive Director of the Amercian Historical Association, the oldest and largest professional association of historians in this country. I am representing today the 38 member organizations of the National Coordinating Commmittee for the Promotion of History, which has a combined membership of over 200,000. Additionally I am authorized to speak for the Consortium of Social Science Association, which includes, among others, the disciplines of psychology, political science, sociology, geograpyy and economics and which represents over 185,000 scholars and teachers; and for the National Humanities Alliance, an interdisciplinary group of learned societies interested in the humanities—history, modern languages and philosophy.

The scholarly community in this country is deeply concerned about the grave consequences for the Library of Congress of the current budget cuts. Historians and social scientists are particularly affected by these sharp budget cuts. Historical scholarship is in particular builds on past research that has been published in historical monographs and journals, as well as on manuscripts and archives. Thus scholars across the country and the world, for that matter, journey to Washington to take advantage of the vast and exemplary collection of the Library of Congress. They aslo call on it for interlibrary loan services. A large percentage of the 30,000 academic historians in this country have engaged in major research projects at the Library of Congress at one time or another. Beginning with the nucleus of Jefferson's library, the Library of Congress has become a mecca for scholars and a source of invaluable knowledge.

Historians depend on the Library of Congress not only for historical data but also for its invaluable manuscript collection and for its publications in other fields such as science, technology, and law. For exemple, the study of the Industrial Revolution depends on knowledge of technological and medical advances as much as on political and military history. History places greater demands on a library than many other disciplines. Unlike the physical sciences it is a retrospective pursuit, and unlike many of the other humanities it has to rely very heavily on a wide range of publications.

Across-the-board appropriation reductions for federal programs—Gramm-Rudman-Hollings—is an ill, conceived plan which fails to take into consideration the full implications of the reductions. I would like to address specifically three harmful consequences for the Library and for learning resulting from the budget cuts. These are the reduction in hours, the reduction in acquisition, and the reduction in cataloging.

First, scholars will be most handicapped by the reduction of hours in the general reading rooms from 77½ hours to 54½ hours a week. Many scholars do not have lengthy sabbaticals for their research, but must depend on short research trips. When scholars come to Washington for a few days or a week to do research at the Library of Congress, they need to maximize their time. The reduction in evening and weekends cuts deeply the level of their productivity. Another group severely hurt by the reduction of hours is researchers in the Washington area who have full-time jobs and must use the Library in the evening and on weekends. Except for Wednesday evening they are cut off. These scholars have often felt slighted by the academic establishment because of their lack of affiliation with a university and now they can justifiably claim they have been discriminated against also by the government. Equally lamentable is the fact that professional scholars will suffer from limited access to the sources that constitute a backbone of their work. While I am not suggesting that intellectual standards will slip, I am warning that these cuts pose a very real threat to the open access of knowledge so vital in a democracy.

Second, scholars are distressed at the reduction in acquisition. One of the outstanding aspects of the Library of Congress has always been the completeness of its collection. With the failure to purchase new books, particularly foreign language books, there will be gaps that will undermine the usefulness of this important collection. Those gaps may last indefinitely, for catch-up ball is as difficult for a library as for a baseball team. While it is possible to postpone the purchase of monographs, it is far more difficult to secure back issues of serials and periodicals. Once the decision has been made to reduce journal orders, the quality of the collection is very much in jeopardy. The Library of Congress has an unparalleled reputation as the storehouse of knowledge on the the United States and on many aspects of the rest of world. Scholars from every country are attracted to Washington by the resources of the Library, scholars whose work both helps us understand ourselves and contributes to the way others understand us. What sort of signal are we sending them and

to future generations when it becomes clear that the Library of Congress can no longer meet their research needs?

Finally, we are most distressed at the staff reducutions in the Library's cataloging division. Scholars can only use material when they have access to it. The failure to catalogue approximately 25,000 books is an extremely serious matter. Also, we should note that the cataloging division of the Library of Congress plays a crucial role, as our national library, for the whole library community. Libraries throughout the world subscribe to the cataloging data of the Library of Congress. Thus not only do these cuts have an impact on those who use the Washington facilities of the Library of Congress but many, many libraries and researchers will be deprived of access to current knowledge because lacking cataloging they are inaccessible—they become non-persons or rather non-books.

In closing, on behalf of the social sciences and historical scholarly community I urge the Congress to restore funding to this venerable institution of learning. To cut funding to the Library because of an economic shotgun approach and on the eve of our government's bicentennial, undermines everything the principal library of the United States stands for. No mere ledger sheet, no simple financial tally, can account for the benefits the Library of Congress offers all of us and our posterity. To endanger these benefits for the sake of a perceived budgetary exigency is indeed the height of folly.

The CHAIRMAN. Dr. A.J.R. Russell-Wood, chairman of the Department of History, Johns Hopkins University. Without objection, your entire statement will be made part of the record.

TESTIMONY OF PROF. A.J.R. RUSSELL-WOOD, CHAIRMAN, DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Mr. RUSSELL-WOOD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for inviting me to testify on behalf of the scholarly community and on behalf of the historians and students of history, in particular.

The cuts in the Library of Congress have reduced accessibility and have seen a diminution in the quality of the services, a decrease in collection development and cataloging. Some of these impacts have been immediate and highly visible and direct. Others have been less direct and are nonetheless insidious for not being apparent just now, but they do have a corrosive and an eroding effect which will be felt by future generations of scholars.

I should like to treat three aspects in my testimony: First, the actual cut in hours; second, specific examples of cuts in services; and, third, some discussion of the global position of the Library of Congress.

Let's take the first one, the reduction in hours by one-third. This has affected all categories of scholars and, as you well know, scholars are faced with the problem of cost effectiveness, how much time, how much money we should invest in a scholarly activity. This is not something you can quantify. We may be lucky and find the data we want in a single morning or it may take hours. However, once this has been done, I do believe that certain categories are very much affected by the cuts.

The first such category would be the out-of-school adult public who hold down full-time jobs. I calculate that effectively since March 9, the 32½ hours which previously they would have had available to them for research have been cut to 12 hours. This, again, should not be quantified, but it is a humane factor for these people who through their own initiative are seeking career advancement by the obtaining of degrees, bachelors, masters, or doctoral levels, and we should actually applaud their initiative in being able to hold down a full-time job and then working in the

evenings and on Sundays. We are seeing nowadays that the number of extension programs for adults is on the increase. It would seem to me these cuts run exactly counter to the national demographic and societal needs of the United States at present.

Second, full-time scholars and graduate students are equally affected. I come from about 45 miles away and my colleagues and I do commute to the Library of Congress. However, we also have to hold down full-time jobs as teachers and administrators and/or graduate students in the Department of History at Johns Hopkins and are expected to meet departmental requirements. Therefore, although we are full-time scholars, to come to the Library of Congress means a great deal of investment in time and in money, and we want to see due returns in terms of scholarship.

Third, the out-of-towner—and I do not quite mean beyond the Washington Beltway constituency but further afield—is very much adversely affected. Recently I was in the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, and I was duly impressed by the operational efficiency of the academy. I was no less impressed by the commitment to the humanities. Aeronautics and astronautics I had expected, but the humanities came as a very favorable surprise. The 36-strong Department of History encourages its officers to take advanced degrees and several of them commented to me they would be adversely affected by the cuts in the hours of the Library of Congress.

Finally, overseas scholars. This may be a comparatively small constituency in statistical terms in the Library of Congress, but it is a very important constituency in terms of international relations and in fulfilling the role of any library, in other words, a dispersion and spreading of information. Such scholars do not enjoy the benefits which we have here in the United States with funding and they have to work against much greater institutional constraints. Some of them may never be able to come to the United States twice. In short, they have one chance to come and work in the Library of Congress, and the cutback in the hours adversely affects them.

I think this general dismay in the scholarly community heightens one quintessential fact; that is, that the Library of Congress collections are unparalleled not just in the United States but also for scholarship regardless of national boundaries. It is without doubt one of the great libraries of the world.

I do appreciate that the Library of Congress has to prioritize, but I would submit that probably independently libraries have to prioritize even more and that their collection development may well reflect financial constraints in terms of faculty or programmatic concerns. Thus the Library of Congress probably in the Americas represents the greatest single collector across the board without regard to space, time, or linguistic limitations which exists in the understands.

Do remember too that the scholarly community is moving in the area of the interdisciplinary and cross-disciplinary studies, and by taking a more rigorous look at the litany of studies it is absolutely invaluable to the scholar to have available under one roof such a broad sweep of materials.

Let me now turn to three or actually four specific examples. One of these actually is the reader service which has been very adequately covered. I refer to the cataloging and the MARC distribution service which is absolutely invaluable to independent librarians and thence to scholars. Remember that a book, unless it is cataloged, is not a book. It is simply not available to the reader, and I suppose that to some degree the actual act of cataloging serves a verification role in asserting that book does, indeed, exist. This is very important for scholars.

Second, in terms of collections, we are finding that in the newspaper and periodical room in the Library of Congress the extra pressure for user services as based on the printer/reader machines means people have to stand in line. It is a revolving door and this is simply no ambience under which to conduct comfortable research. One used to be able to spend 4 or 5 hours on such a machine. Now it is a mere 20 minutes.

Let me take three specific examples of what I refer to as a centripetal function of the Library. I refer to it that way because it brings scholars to it and I talk about its dispersal role. Cataloging is very important; second, collection development. After the war the Farmington plan and Public Law 480 made improvements quite independent of one another to enhance the foreign holdings of the Library of Congress, especially for Western Europe and also for a variety of countries as diverse as Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Israel, and Pakistan. The Farmington plan was discontinued in 1972, and it is my understanding some of the offices have closed, most recently that in New Delhi, under Public Law 480, the New Delhi office, I believe, in December 1984. So this is very important, indeed, that unless the Library of Congress can keep up its foreign collections independent libraries will find even greater pressures on their own limited resources to buy foreign materials.

In the case of newspapers, periodicals, any lapse is irrevocable and irreversible de facto, because if you do allow such a gap to appear, immediately you have cost increases plus a decrease in availability.

Finally, let me turn to the interlibrary lending service. This, again, is probably the best used, certainly the most invaluable service to scholars beyond the Greater Washington area and throughout the Nation and, indeed, it would be impossible for this community to exist without it.

Let me conclude by noting that by the cutting of Sunday hours we are going back to a situation which existed prior to 1902. Let me also note that the depression, wartime emergencies, postwar recession have not had the impact on the hours and the services of the Library of Congress which have been occurring since March 9, 1986. You would be interested to note in 1898 when the Thomas Jefferson Building came into being the evening hours represented 25.6 percent of the total reader hours available, where since March 9 the evening hours alone represent 5.5 percent of the total hours available.

I think this actually has to do with patriotism and national pride. A little casual research has estimated in terms of evenings and hours of access the Library of Congress is now less available to scholars and the American public than the national libraries of

Australia, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Japan, and the Soviet Union.

Let me conclude by saying knowledge is a dynamic force and libraries must be organic in nature to respond to such knowledge. Historians resolve past mysteries, they open up new avenues to the future. Future generations of historians will talk about the 1980's as a time, a period, if you might, of an information explosion. Who among us are going to be able to perform the act of intellectual acrobatics or ingenuity to proffer to our descendant the rationale for the apparent paradox that during this period of information explosion we suffered a major cutback in our library resources?

I should like to terminate with a quotation from Madison:

> Learned institutions ought to be favorite objects with every free people. They throw that light over the public mind which is the best security against crafty and dangerous encroachments on the public liberty.

We have many freedoms in the United States, and I do not think we should carelessly or willfully abrogate them.

Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much, Dr. Russell-Wood.

STATEMENT BY PROF. A.J.R. RUSSELL-WOOD, CHAIRMAN OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

Mr. Chairman, and members of the Committee. I wish to thank you for this opportunity to appear before this Committee to describe the impact on the scholarly community in general, and on historians and students of history in particular, of cuts in the Library's budget. These cuts have led to reduced accessibility to the Library's holdings, diminution in the quality and quantity of services, decreases in the intensity of collection development, and have adversely impinged upon the cataloging of new acquisitions. Some reductions and curtailments have had immediate, direct, and highly visible repercussions; others have been less visible and less immediate but their effects will be no less insidious because over the long term they will erode and undermine the stature of the Library of Congress as a storehouse of knowledge for future generations. Please allow me to examine these two aspects.

Most highly visible has been the reduction, by approximately one third, as of March 9, 1986, in the number of hours during which scholars and the public may have access to the Library's holdings. Equally serious is the distribution of the cuts, namely elimination of all evening service with the exception of Wednesdays and the closings of the Library on Sundays.

Victims of this reduced accessibility fall into several categories, but all confront the harsh reality of reassessing the cost effectiveness and the quality of scholarly research which may profitably be pursued under the new schedule. Perhaps most adversely affected are members of the out-of-school adult public who hold full time jobs but who, in their own time and of their own initiative, seek career advancement, occupational mobility, or self esteem which may result from additional professional qualifications such as bachelors, masters or doctoral degrees. Others may wish to engage in historical research for non-degree purposes. Because of their employment, for such persons access to the Library is limited to evenings and weekends. Under the new schedule the hours of access to the Library for such persons have been cut from 32.5 hours (assuming that such persons could not commence research before 5:30 p.m. on weekdays) to 12 hours. At a time when demographic and societal changes are witnessing the proliferation of courses for out-of-school adults and increased public demand for access to information, the cuts in the Library's hours of opening run counter to this demonstrated need and effectively deny to many citizens the opportunities for professional advancement or intellectual fulfillment which they so earnestly seek, often at great personal sacrifice.

No less affected are full-time students and scholars who may live within or without the Beltway but for whom there is reasonable access on a commuting basis to the Library of Congress. These include undergraduates, graduates, and faculty at colleges, universities, and other institutions of higher education. For such persons, scholarship is not a 9–5 job but a way of life. The limited reward system to scholars in contemporary society makes it all the more imperative for such persons that they derive the greatest return in terms of access to materials at the Library on their

investment of time and money. At my own institution, faculty are expected to maintain a full teaching schedule at the graduate and undergraduate levels and assume departmental and university responsibilities while also engaging in research and publication. To them, time is of the essence, and two have written to me concerning how they have been personally affected by the cuts in the Library. Professor J.G.A. Pocock, internationally respected authority on political theory and historical thought, and himself a member of the Council of Scholars of the Library of Congress, observes (correspondence of May 2, 1986) that the limited space available to users of rare books, together with the unavailability of staff to fetch books with resulting delays of up to one and a half hours being commonplace.

> Means that it is no longer worth my while to travel the short distance from Baltimore in the expectation of doing a solid day's work at the Library of Congress. This curtailment of services has virtually destroyed the Library's value as a research center to scholars in need of books printed before 1800, unless they happen to live within the Washington Beltway; a circumstance which cannot improve the popularity in the rest of the country of those who do.

David Spring, a scholar of European landed elites and of British history, notes:

> As for myself, shutting the Library of Congress at night deprives me of invaluable time when I visit the Library. It has always been my habit for over 30 years to use the Library until the last minute of its opening hours, that is to 9:30. If it shuts earlier, my visits will become more frequent and more expensive.

Graduate students, expected to attend seminars which require extensive reading, or be teaching assistants whose responsibilities demand preparation, in addition to following prescribed courses of study leading to qualifying examinations, are required to engage in research. They find themselves in much the same predicament as their professors as regards the allocation of time, and face the additional burden of financial pressures. Many such graduates have signed a joint statement concerning the impact of the cuts on their professional development (appended) and their collective sentiments are well expressed by David King (letter of May 6, 1986):

> It is difficult to justify an expensive journey to Washington to use the Library for a short time—especially if one cannot leave campus until late because of other obligations. Therefore it is standard practice for scholars to study in the Library until late at night in order to justify the expenditure of travel money and time. What the legislators seem to forget is that scholarship is not a 9–5 job and that, especially while doing research—as most users of the Library are—scholars spend much more time working in order to get as much work done with limited resources of time and money.

Because of the reputation of the Library as a national and an international resource, both American citizens throughout the nation and foreign scholars from overseas have been adversely effected by the reduced hours. Recently I returned from the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs where I was favorably imporessed by the professional approach to operational duties and also by the commitment to academic studies not only in aeronautics and related areas but in the humanities. Faculty in the strong Department of History are encouraged to enter doctoral programs and several potential Ph.D.s noted that reduced hours at the Library would impinge adversely on their access to sources and would thereby delay completion of their research. Their sentiments would be echoed by doctoral candidates and by research scholars drawn from the 50 States to Washington specifically to use the library of Congress. Scholars from overseas, drawn to the Library for identical reasons, look on such an opportunity to visit the United States as a rare privilege which in some cases may not be repeated because of political, financial, or institutional constraints. To such scholars in general, and especially for those for whom the Library may have better holdings on their countries of origin than are available or extant to those selfsame countries, the reduced hours represent a special hardship.

The experience of these scholars and their collective dismay at the cuts in hours and services at the Library serve to throw into stark relief one quinessential aspect of the library, namely not only are its collections unparalleled for the history of the United States but their wealth and diversity makes the Library one of the great libraries of the world. No library in the Americas can match the Library of Congress in terms of maintaining at a sustained level of intensity collection development which transcends national, linquistic, temporal and spatial boundaries. While the Library does indeed have to set priorities, this is less of a constraint than it would be for independent research libraries whose collection policies may be determined in part by institutional priorities, faculty research interests, or the needs of established programs, to say nothing of having at their disposal more limited finan-

cial resources. Particularly important is the role of the Library as a major systematic collector in the United States of printed, manuscript, and other materials from overseas. In some areas, these may be the richest collections in the world. Holdings include books, manuscripts, pamphlets, periodicals, journals, newspapers, illustrative materials, and cartographic collections. In short, this is truly an international collection of the highest quality. Furthermore, at a time when boundaries between the traditional disciplines are becoming more permeable and when sub-disciplines are proliferating, scholars are increasingly engaging in studies using inter-disciplinary or cross-disciplinary methodologies and are applying more rigorous criteria to comparative studies. The diversity under a single roof of the collections makes the Library of Congress an exceptional resource for the scholar.

In the last part of my testimony, I should like to be more specific as regards the impact of the cuts by focussing on three examples: reader services; cataloguing; collection department. Whereas the first has had immediate repercussions, the last two may be more delayed before an assessment of their impact can be made. With reduced hours, users of the Newspaper and Periodical Collections in the Madison Building have discovered that, whereas in the past they could engage in uninterrupted research for 4-5 hours at a microfilm reader/printer, now pressure from other potential users waiting in line has brought about a revolving door situation whereby a researcher is lucky if he or she can have the exclusive use of such a reader/printer for more than 20 minutes. Under such conditions a high level of concentration and sustained research is well nigh impossible. Reports from the Law Library and from the Rare Books room in particular, although these can be extended to include the Main Reading Room attest to the fact that the time between the placing of an order and delivery has increased appreciably. User pressure, directly attributable to evening and Sunday closings, has led to overcrowding and to spaces not being available for researchers in the Main Reading Room.

I have referred to the centripetal force exerted by the Library on the scholarly community. There are three areas where the Library exerts, either directly or indirectly, a centrifugal influence. The first is cataloguing. A library without a catalogue is as useless as a book without an index and a book which has been acquired, but has not been catalogued, remains a closed book. Not only is it not accessible to the reader but effectively (from the potential reader's perspective at least) it does not exist. The act of cataloguing bestows legitimacy: first, it transforms the book into a resource available to scholars; secondly, it serves as a verification process confirming that such a volume does indeed exist. An invaluable service of the Library is the MARC distribution service, whereby cataloguing by the Library of Congress is distributed nationally to independent libraries. This enhances efficiency and is highly cost effective to the recipient libraries. Already it is reported that cut backs in cataloguing have occurred, and a decline in the quality and quantity of cataloging in general and especially in more esoteric areas has been noted. Should this trend continue, independent libraries—already struggling with the hardy perennials of staff shortages, space, and financial constraints—will experience additional pressures and will have to navigate between the Scylla of facing an ever increasing backlog of yet-to-be catalogued materials or the Charybdis of cataloguing by in-house staff some of whom may lack the specialised knowledge (especially in the area of non Roman alphabet languages) of their counterparts at the Library of Congress. The dissemination of knowledge to the scholarly community will be effectively delayed.

The second area is collection development. Since the Second World War there have been two major efforts to improve the Library's holdings from overseas. The first was the Farmington Plan, in the immediate post-war years, intended to make up deficiencies incurred during the war years for Western Europe. This was an example of cooperative collection development and certain libraries in the United States assumed responsibility for collection development of holdings from designated European nations. For example, The Johns Hopkins University was responsible for collection development in Swiss history. The Farmington Plan ceased in December 1972. The second program was PL 480, a product of the 1960s. The goal was the acquisition of multiple copies from nations as diverse as Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia. Israel, and Pakistan, and local offices were established in capitals of these nations. Some have subsequently been closed (most recently that in New Delhi in 1984) whereas others continue to function. If collection development, especially from overseas, is further reduced, a ripple effect which will adversely effect those independent libraries who may hitherto have relied on the Library of Congress to make purchases in esoteric areas will be inevitable. Absent the Library of Congress, independent libraries—if they are to fulfill their mandate of meeting the needs of the scholarly community—will be compelled to make such purchases, thereby placing

additional strains on already overburdened budgets. Possibly even more severe in its ramifications for the dissemination of knowledge than the decision to cut back on purchases of books and monographs from overseas, would be the decision on the part of the Library of Congress to reduce or curtail collection development of periodicals or journals, be there daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, biannually, or annually. Any such decision to halt collection of current materials is, *de facto*, irrevocable and irreversible. Such a step immediately activates a multiplier effect of an exaggerated increase in costs and drastic decrease in availability which combine virtually to preclude for all practical purposes the renewal at a later date of a journal or periodical run which has been discontinued. Once again, the effect is to deny to scholars in the United States access to on-going research by scholars of other nations and which may, depending on field or publishing conditions in the foreign scholar's host country, find a more ready outlet in the periodical or journal literature than in monographs or books. The same cautionary note extends to any curtailment in the acquisitions of newspapers from overseas which can prove indispensable sources for historians.

The third area is inter-library loan, a service on which scholars both nationally and internationally have come to depend. And yet this service would inevitably be sacrificed in quality and effectiveness if staff cutbacks, diminution in cataloguing, and reduced collection development were to occur. To scholars distant from Washington, inter-library loan may be the most telling example of the fulfillment of its responsibility by the Library to disperse and distribute knowledge. By so doing, the Library plays a vital role in the intellectual well-being of the scholarly community while being a partner of the individual scholar in his or her research.

Finally, I scarcely need to remind the Committee that the Library of Congress is not yet another library but one which stands for the ideals on which this great nation was built, namely the democratic rights of all people to have free access to sources of knowledge. By the elimination of access on Sundays, the clock has been turned back to 1902. Neither during the Depression, nor wartime emergencies, nor the post-war recession, has access to this national treasury of knowledge been permitted to decline to the reduced number of hours available to the scholar today. To put it more starkly, whereas in the year of the opening of the Thomas Jefferson Building (1898) evening hours comprised 25.6 per cent of the total number of hours during which the Library was accessible to the public, since 9 March 1986 evening hours make up only 5.5 per cent of the total number of hours. Evening and weekend hours combined are now half in percentage terms (21.1 per cent) of what they were in 1898 (42.3 per cent) [Source: Pablo Julian Davis, "The Library of Congress' New Hours of Service: An Examination of the Budgetary and Historical Aspects", unpublished manuscript dated 21 March 1986]. Recent research suggests that the National Libraries of such diverse nations as Australia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Japan, and the USSR, offer more hours of opening and better access on the weekends and in the evenings than does the Library of Congress.

As knowledge and scholarship are dynamic forces, so too must a great library possess an organic quality which will permit growth in new directions and be responsive to new developments in the quality and quantity of information, new sources of information, and new formats or vehicles for the dissemination of this information to scholars and to the public. As one of the world's great libraries, the Library of Congress is the partner of the historian who seeks to unravel the mysteries of the past, while opening avenues of inquiry for future generations. Historians in the twenty-first century and later will discover that their predecessors in the United States in the last quarter of the twentieth century characterized those years as witnessing "an information explosion". Which of us will have the wit or intellectual agility or ingenuity to proffer to our descendant the rationale for the apparent paradox that this period of information explosion coincided with the reduction in those hours whereby the American people and the international scholarly community could have access to this information?

Last week I attended a scholarly conference here on Capitol Hill. The subject was "Atlantic Port Cities, 1650–1850" and the scholars who gave papers or were commentators were drawn from eight nations and four continents. The conference was held in the Madison Building and served to underline the lesson that access to information and to knowledge is an inalienable right among those nations and peoples who cherish democracy and, once gained, this should not be carelessly or willfully abrogated. Institutions of higher education, museums, and libraries play an important part in the preservation of such freedoms and scholars, administrators, curators, and librarians, as well as those who are our elected representatives, have a moral and civic responsibility to protect these freedoms as our legacy to future generations. That champion of knowledge who was James Madison expressed this senti-

ment succinctly and in a polished turn of phrase in the words which have been on the building of the Library of Congress which bears his name:

> Learned institutions ought to be favorite objects with every free people. They throw that light over the public mind which is the best security against crafty and dangerous encroachments on the public liberty.

Addenda.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY,
May 2, 1986.

To: A. J. R. Russell-Wood.
From: J. G. A. Pocock.

DEAR JOHN: In your testimony to the Committee on the Library of Congress, I hope you will make use of the following facts. I am engaged on intensive historical research involving books printed before 1800. These have for some time been increasingly concentrated in the Library's Rare Books Room, which provided excellent scholarly and bibliographical service, including rapid access to books which were brought to readers by the Room's own staff.

However, on my one visit to the Library since March 9—you will see why there have been no more—I was informed that the Rare Books Room no longer existed; I do not know what has become of its former staff. Instead, limited space was available to rare books users in a corner of (I think) the European Library. What was far more serious was that staff to fetch books were no longer available, other than the very few persons serving the request desk itself. I was warned that books would take up to one hour and a half to arrive, and this forecast proved accurate.

This is more than inconvenience. It means that it is no longer worth my while to travel the short distance from Baltimore in the expectation of doing a solid day's work at the Library of Congress. This curtailment of services has virtually destroyed the Library's value as a research center to scholars in need of books printed before 1800, unless they happen to live within the Washington Beltway; a circumstance which cannot improve the popularity in the rest of the country of those who do. I think that members of both Houses of Congress ought to care about this result. You may add that I have for some time been a member of the Council of Scholars of the Library of Congress, and am now deeply embarrassed to find myself one.

Sincerely yours,

J.G.A. POCOCK.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY,
Baltimore, MD, May 2.

DEAR JOHN: I am delighted to hear that you will be representing the scholarly richest country in the world—and one that prides itself on its tradition of free inquiry—should so mutilate itself is really beyond belief. In a year in which Congressional ineptitude has been outstanding, this library performance ranks first. The national libraries of Canada, Britain, Israel and the Soviet Union-poorer countries than the USA—manage to be more generous with their library services.

As for myself shutting the Library of Congress at night, deprives me of invaluable time when I visit the Library. It has always been my habit for over thirty years to use the Libary until the last minute of its opening hours, that is, to nine-thirty. If it shuts earlier my visits will become more frequent and more expensive.

It seems to me that in a society such as ours which professes to respect learning and an informed citizenry, the Gramm Rudman cuts at the Library of Congress are simply grotesque.

Yours sincerely,

DAVID SPRING, *Professor of History.*

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY,
May 6, 1986.

Prof. JOHN RUSSELL-WOOD,
Department of History,
Homewood.

DEAR PROFESSOR RUSSELL-WOOD: With reference to your memorandum concerning the opening hours of the Library of Congress, I would like to express my strong feelings on this matter. The shortened hours create a very great difficulty for a large number of scholars. It is difficult to justify an expensive journey to Washington to use the Library for a short time—especially if one cannot leave campus until late because of other obligations. Therefore it is standard for scholars to study at the Library until late at night in order to justify the expenditure of travel money and time.

What the legislators seem to forget is that scholarship is not a 9–5 job, and that especially while doing research—as most users of the Library are—scholars spend much more time working in order to get as much work done with limited resources of time and money.

Pablo Davis has emphasized the shamefulness of the United States being unable to match the opening hours of rival countries' national libraries. I can only think of the frustration of foreign scholars trying to get their work done in the limited time.

Therefore you certainly have my support in protesting this irresponsible change before the Joint Oversight Committee.

Sincerely,

DAVID J.S. KING.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY,
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY,
May 5, 1986.

Prof. A.J.R. RUSSELL-WOOD,
Chairman, Department of History, The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD.

DEAR PROFESSOR RUSSELL-WOOD: Before you give testimony to the Joint Oversight Committee on the Library of Congress, the undersigned graduate students in the Department of History would like to let you know about the impact which the reduction in the Library of Congress hours and services has had upon our research activities.

Approximately eighty percent of the graduate students in our department, including those studying American, European, Latin American, African, and Asian history use the Library of Congress on a regular basis. The Library holds a vast collection of primary sources and secondary literature which is of vital importance not only to our research papers, but in particular to our dissertations. Direct access to these materials in the Library of Congress is a great advantage over the lengthy procedure associated with inter-library loan. The hours of opening are particularly crucial in view of the fact that these materials may be used in-house only. Many of us travel to Washington—by train, Hopkins shuttle, or car—once or twice weekly in order to use the Library of Congress facilities. The curtailed hours at the Library necessitate more frequent trips to Washington, since less can be accomplished during each trip, and increase the expense of our research in general.

Furthermore, it is our understanding that the short-term desk assignments for researchers have been reduced from several hundred to fifty. Thus, it is no longer possible for those of us who must work in the Library of Congress on a daily basis to utilize this very helpful facility.

Finally, we would like to express our concern regarding budget cuts which would limit the acquisition of new books and materials and preservation of present Library holdings. Cutbacks in this area would not only affect present users of the Library of Congress, but since the Library is the only library in the United States with holdings in some of these area, they would have long-term impact on future scholarship.

Thank you for offering to present our concerns to the Joint Oversight Committee on the Library of Congress.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Mary Canning, Elizabeth Manche, Kristin Zapalac, Raymond C. Sun, Michael Schaffer, Mark Peel, Trevor Bernard, Alan Lessoff, Rene S. Marion, Jeffery Charles, Eric Paul Roorda, Edith A. Bershadsky, Katherine Penovich, Carlos Martinez, Cliff Weber, Virginia

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Payne-Barry, Jim Sidbury, Stephen A. Young, and Gordon Lewis, History Graduate Students.

The CHAIRMAN. Prof. William G. Wells, you may proceed in your own manner, and your entire statement will be made part of the record.

TESTIMONY OF DR. WILLIAM G. WELLS, JR., GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY, CONSULTANT IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Dr. WELLS. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I am sure your staff really did not set this up, but I, too, am a Chicagoan. In fact, I was voting for Sid Yates before he even knew where this building was.

I actually am exercising a professor's prerogative to perhaps depart from the agenda or depart from the regular lecture and more or less set myself up as a separate panel. I come here with several different kinds of perspectives for the Library of Congress, having been in past years a legislative assistant to a Member of the House for 4 years, Joe Karth from St. Paul. I was 10 years on the Science and Technology Committee, staff director of a number of subcommittees, have worked with the CRS and the Library of Congress subsequently, and now as a university professor. I have a number of perspectives over the past 20 years of looking at and working with the Library of Congress, and I am going to take the privilege of perhaps discussing your job rather than so much the academic world, although I will make a few points at the end on this.

I think one other point I should make in terms of the evening hours aspect—and I will not get into that debate very extensively—I would only say from a personal point of view that was an extraordinary loss for me, having done my doctorate work while I was a staff member here on the Hill and I virtually lived in the Library on evenings and weekends during recess, and it would have been very difficult for me to have gotten a degree without that kind of access. So from a personal point of view I do understand the acute alarm over the evening hours, but I also equally understand the priority question.

Let me now turn to that other aspect, the priority question, that is, dealing with the job that the Library of Congress does for the Congress and how the Congress in a sense may be on the way to degrading its own capabilities to do its job more effectively as the Library of Congress itself diminishes in its capability.

In that context I would like first to make a point in passing that in all the years that I worked with the Library, both as a staff director, where you could expect a certain amount of responding quickly to a telephone call, but I found afterwards as a private citizen when I came here to the Library never once did I encounter a rude person, someone who was never helpful. In fact, if Tom Peters were looking for another organization in the public sector for another of his certificates of excellence, I think he could very easily come to the Library of Congress.

I do not see any point in me going through the list of the various kinds of impacts that the budget cuts have had. These have been amply covered by Library folks and the previous witnesses, but I would say as I look at these cutbacks in the context of your job when I came to the Hill in 1965 it was in the transition from being a part-time institution to a full-time institution and you, Mr. Chairman, know better than anyone that it is now a full-time-and-a-half-plus kind of institution. The demands have gone up tremendously in the past 10 to 20 years. When I left here in 1979 I was an exhausted person in terrible health. I certainly recovered since, but it is a demanding kind of life that Congress faces. The issues that Congress must come to grips with increase exponentially and the individuals and collective workloads are really backbreaking as one looks at this in an overall sense.

What I would say while perhaps a few Members of the Congress do not have the direct connection to the Library, I could be a witness for hundreds and hundreds of staff members who in effect are able to do their jobs because they can pick up that telephone and get quick assistance from a problem of the Library of Congress in some way. In fact, I myself have run off the floor in the middle of a debate when the member wanted a quick answer, gotten on the phone and been able in 35 seconds or a couple minutes to come back with the data. That is the kind of service that is very difficult to put a price tag on.

I would also say that the interconnectedness of most of these problems that tend to face the Congress today are complex. It is difficult to sit down in a few minutes and try to analyze these. Certainly having been both a personal staff and a committee staff member, even there the firefighting pressures are tremendous. You frequently would say to yourself I wish I had 2 hours to think about it, but the problem was you had 2 minutes and what the Congressional Research Service provided is 2 hours or those 2 days or 2 months of thinking that cannot be done in a typical Member's office or a typical committee, and it would be a dreadful loss if that kind of capability were diminished over time.

I would say as this first round of cuts has taken place the impacts are discernible but probably not dramatic. It is when the next year and the next year comes in impacts that are looming from the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction that it is going to hit. I think that Congress ought to be seriously concerned about this diminished capability to deal with the increasing rate of problems. I think it is also noteworthy in these last 5 years while Congress has been considering and certainly in this past year reduced its own staff and, as you have pointed out amply, every committee and every function is having to take this, the executive branch has increased its total personnel during the past 5 years; and I think that if the Congress is going to deal effectively with the executive branch—and I would add another point to this controversy with the judiciary, because I think as a professor which I will become for a moment the Congress, I think, is generally unaware of the extent that the judiciary is taking over and assuming many policy-making functions that the Congress has been unable to and this is particularly in areas of science and technology, biotechnology and the environment, and I think it is certainly something to be con-

cerned about. In the whole telecommunications area the courts have had a far more prominent role than Congress. In short, this is no time, I think, for the Congress to cut back on its capability to deal with this increasingly complex set of problems that face you.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

STATEMENT BY DR. WILLIAM G. WELLS, JR., ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCE, DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT SCIENCE, THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today.

My appearance and these brief remarks arise from several different perspectives, all of which come from a long, close association with the Library of Congress for more than twenty years. These associations are:

As a technical and legislative assistant to a Member of the House, Joe Karth, from 1965 to 1969;

As a subcommittee staff director of several subcommittees of the House Science and Technology Committee from 1970 to 1979;

As a senior executive of the American Association for the Advancement of Science from 1979 to 1984; and

As a professor at the George Washington University since 1984.

There is one further connection which is enormously important to me personally. During my congressional service I obtained by doctorate degree going to school at night. It is no exaggeration to say that for weeks on end during recesses I virtually lived in the Library on evenings and weekends; its facilities and people made a big difference during the many years I worked away on my degree.

As I view the Library of Congress, it is without doubt one of our great national resources and institutions; indeed, there is nothing like it anywhere else in the world. One of the biggest shocks I experienced upon leaving the Hill was the realization that I was no longer directly connected with it; over the years I had come to take for granted the really spectacular array of talent, information, reports, and studies it offers to the members and staff of Congress.

However, after leaving, and as a private citizen I learned other dimensions of the Library—those which it offers to the public, nationally and internationally. As time passed, and since I no longer had the immediate access of a congressional staff member, I learned how to make use of it in different ways as a member of the public. Library staff were extremely helpful in teaching me "the ropes."

I think it remarkable that over the years, as a House staff member and later in my private life, I never encountered a rude or uncooperative Library staff member. A concept of service seems to permeate the institution—from the stack book handlers to senior management. If Tom Peters is still looking for organizational candidates for the next book in his "Excellence" series, he ought to take a look at the Library of Congress.

I do not see my role here today as going through a detailed list of impacts on the Library resulting from the two unfortunate budget cuts of the past year—that is, the regular appropriation and the subsequent G-R-H actions. The Library witnesses and you are far better informed on these than am I. However, I would say that the overall picture which has begun to emerge from the general media coverage, professional journals and informal conversations with knowledgeable people is genuinely alarming.

Turning again to my Hill days as a major user of the Library in many ways—and especially the Congressional Research Service—I am dismayed that Congress is literally moving in the direction of substantially degrading its own capabilities for doing its job effectively in the face of responsibilities and workloads that seems always to increase, not diminish. Consider these points please:

The range of issues you must come to grips with continues to expand.

Both your individual workloads and that of Congress collectively have reached backbreaking levels. As a personal view: When I arrived here in 1965, Congress was still in a transition from being a part-time institution to full-time; now it is more than full-time. When I left here in 1979 I was absolutely exhausted and my health was terrible.

While some individual members may not have much direct connection with the Library, I would assert with confidence that few, if any, personal and committee staff could function without substantial Library support, whether it be a simple

question to the CRS "Inquiry Division" or a major resource *commitment for an important* hearing or investigation.

The inter-connectedness of most of the modern world's problems taxes our ability to analyze them properly—and especially in the often hectic atmosphere of a personal office or a fast moving committee. I am sure that many of you and your staff have often said to yourselves, "If I just had a couple of hours to really think about this problem." But the reality is that most often you don't have that "couple of hours" and must often rely upon your own instincts, past experiences, or quick staff studies.

However, what helps life around here from being totally dependent on "fire-fighting" approaches is the work of the Library and the other support arms of Congress: the Office of Technology Assessment, the Congressional Budget Office and the General Accounting Office.

BUDGET IMPACTS

The budget impacts are not highly visible at this time—other than, perhaps the greatly shortened hours of the public service sectors of the Library. But I would argue that, if the current direction continue, the less obvious cutbacks will have seriously negative and profoundly subtle effects over time. As the analytical and support capabilities of the Library diminish over time, Congress could in effect be "tying one hand behind its back" in dealing with the Executive Branch and the Judiciary.

(If I might jump into my professorial role for a moment I would say that Congress seems insufficiently aware of the degree to which policy making and shaping is moving from the Congress to the Judiciary in a number of areas.)

More directly, the staff members of the Congressional Rearch Service have national and international stature, reputations and competencies. Such a state of affairs is of great value to the Congress, not just to the individuals concerned. I find it mind-boggling to have this kind of capability facing a long-term hampering of its ability to do its job effectively for the Congress because of:

The Library not being able to replace departing research assistants or senior specialists in key areas because of personnel freezes.

Library staff not being able to take part in professional conferences and meetings where important communication takes place; I would argue that it would be comparable to each of you using the mail as the sole contact with your constitutents. "Feeling the pulse of an electorate" is a subtle process that each of you understands or you wouldn't be where you are. In many fields where it is important for you to get the best possible advice and analysis, the best insights are unlikely to come solely from reading journals and reports.

Journal and book acquisition being reduced, not only for general public use but also for the Congressional Research Service.

Not being able to hire temporary consultants in areas where the Library lacks expertise but the expertise is essential to a particular problem or study.

There are other items I might mention; however, these are adequate to underscore a summary point. Congress has grown as its responsibilities have grown; support agencies have experienced some of this growth, although by any measure the Library has had very modest personnel and budget growth while responding to increased workloads. If Congress still decides to proceed with cuts in certain areas such as the Library, then it will need to face up to what services it can do without or for what services it can accept reductions.

In the long run, however, the most worrisome aspect of the budget reductions—if they continue in years to come—is the very real prospect of significant declines in the quality of the services provided to you and the public by the Library.

Finally, in concluding my remarks, I'd like to turn to the public service character of the Library. It is a treasurehouse of knowledge which draws people from all over the country and the world for research; it is not just another library. Further, the nature of education is changing; more adults are looking at education as a life-long process, while they pursue their careers.

At George Washington University, many of our graduate students and those in the law school go to school in the evenings because they work. There is not much opportunity for them to use libraries during the normal 9 to 5 workday; hence, we have modified our own library hours to take these circumstances into account. Often, the library is full at 10 and 11 p.m. I am not arguing directly that you should keep the Library of Congress open for our students, although many of them are regulars.

However, I would say that, in general, the Library's services need to take into account the changing patterns of education and public use of libraries generally. More important, as libraries, including the Library of Congress, change from being book repositories to centers of information storage, processing and transmission under the influence of new technologies, they will become ever more important in the lives of citizens and members of Congress alike.

This concludes my statement. Thank you very much.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. Your statement is a good statement. You brought to the committee a great deal of personal experience. I knew Joe Karth very well. I came to Congress in 1965. He was from Minnesota.

Dr. WELLS. St. Paul.

The CHAIRMAN. Science and Technology Committee. So you understand what we are dealing with, the very concrete problem of 4½ percent, with 18 percent facing us in October with Gramm-Rudman. In that law the Congress took the power from themselves and gave it to the Comptroller General. That is what the court fight is all about and the court will rule. But, even if the court rules that it is unconstitutional, we are going to have to take each item and vote, then the President is going to have the power—it is like a line-item veto. That is what is going to happen. It is not that Gramm-Rudman is going to go away, and I do not want anybody to leave this room thinking that Gramm-Rudman is going to go away. It is not going away because of this line-item veto, the power that the President is going to have which will be given to him by the Judiciary.

I think I should make that clear to everyone. The only way it can go away is when we have strength enough to say we do not have enough money coming in and the deficits are great. There is one other way, and you played a role in this other way today by appearing before this committee.

The House Administration Committee, which, as I stated before, was one of the first to exercise its reponsibility in making budget cuts under Gramm-Rudman, moved fast and we followed the law.

Dr. Boorstin moved and followed the law. I made my move to have a hearing because that is my responsibility, to hold an oversight hearing. This is the only way we are going to make the public understand that Gramm-Rudman-Hollings is something that is real. It is not a figment of the imagination of the Congress of the United States. It is real. It can do damage. It can do harm. Somebody will have to prove to me it is going to do some good. If it could balance the budget like they say, then it is doing good; but we are a long way from a balanced budget. I hope that in the weeks ahead when we get through with such important items as the tax bill and the budget, somebody is going to have the courage to attack this problem where it must be attacked, and that is in the revenue department.

So I thank you very much for being with us this afternoon.

The CHAIRMAN. We have one more panel, this one from the general public: Ms. Barbara Raskin, National Writers Union, Washington Local; Mr. John Phillips, Washington, DC attorney with Miller and Young; Ms. Mary Kate Black, a graduate student and resident of Vienna, VA; and Mr. Fredric Alan Maxwell, executive director, Books Not Bombs, independent researcher, Washington, DC.

There are four in this panel. You all have prepared statements. Without objection, your complete statements will be made part of the record. The hour is late, the evening is long. I have other things to do tonight and I am not talking about social events but work. The more work I do during the day means the more work I have in the evening. So, you will take about 5 minutes, each one, amd try to keep your remarks to that 5 minutes. Nothing is going to happen if you take 6 or 7, but I would appreciate your cooperating with the 5.

My first witness is Ms. Barbara Raskin of the National Writers Union.

TESTIMONY OF BARBARA RASKIN, NATIONAL WRITERS UNION, WASHINGTON LOCAL

Ms. RASKIN. Thank you. This hearing has been very illuminating. I am glad to have been here.

I am going to speak on behalf of a different constituency, but first of all I have to check off a few experiences I have had at the Library of Congress. I have used the Library as a graduate student working on my Ph.D. I have used it when I was a professor of literature when I taught at American University, George Washington University, Catholic University, and Georgetown University. I have used it as a free-lance journalist when I used its extensive periodical and research files for stories that I have written for various national and local publications. As the author of three novels——

The CHAIRMAN. I would say you have a genuinely personal interest.

Ms. RASKIN. I have not come to the personal part yet. As the author of three novels, I used that wonderful reading room to sneak away and write when I had no other place to go. So, in the academic sense, first as a student and then as a professor, and years later as a free-lance journalist and novelist, this has been going on for 30 years.

As an author I have a vested interest in the acquisitions and availability of works written both by American and non-American authors who are often difficult to find in public municipal or even university libraries, when nonfaculty or nonstudents are not allowed to go anyway.

As the first president of the fledgling new National Writers Union, which represents both fabulously successful and still unknown writers, I believe that this national repository of written works is a symbol as much as a service to our readers. I hear all this talk about money during this hearing. I would just like at this point to insert the fact that an independent writer in America who does not work for an organization or is not on staff somewhere has an average income of $5,500 a year. As a founder of the Washington Independent Writers, a local organization of 2,000 members who frequently used the Library of Congress after a full day of work at another job, I know its value to writers in this area. Over the 30 years I have used the Library I met people from all over the country who have come for a variety of intellectual purposes: Writers, scholars, poets, journalists. America's intellectuals came to the Library of Congress. We did not see it as a neighborhood library.

We saw it as our national Library. As others came to the National Gallery of Art or the Visitors' Gallery here in the U.S. Capitol or to the various scientific institutions, America's intellectuals came to the Library of Congress because that was our place, our center or symbol of culture in this country.

But I do not want to speak as a graduate student or a university professor or a journalist or a novelist or a former president of the National Writers Union or the Washington Independent Writers or as a member of PEN or the Authors Guild or any other such organization. I do not even want to speak as a former Senate staffer who used the CRS at every opportunity and which afforded me a great sense of confidence and even bravery in my work as an assistant to a Senator.

I want to speak as an American woman who found simply because the Library of Congress was open nights until 9:30 Monday through Friday plus all day long Saturday and Sunday and holidays that I could do almost anything because, you see, when American women have their children and try to juggle their jobs and their family life and their community responsibilities and their own interior agendas of fulfilling their own intellectual capacities and capabilities and the imagination, it is a great patching job that is done and we needed that Library available to us during the nights and during the weekends.

The staff was always fabulous. The reading room was a haven in a world that was tough for young mothers trying to juggle all sorts of things. Books were delivered to the desk when nothing else in our lives was delivered to us. I met other young and older women who also came to use the facilities when they had nothing else available to them, and though we often felt our Government neglected to correct all the inequities in our society, they did gift us with this incredible Library and we were grateful.

As intellectuals we are often at odds with various administrations which prefer allocating Federal moneys to things we either resent or have to resist. To be totally honest, the Library of Congress bought us off. There is no question that it kept a lot of us off the streets.

During the times I was preparing for my Ph.D. preliminary examinations, I was pregnant, and every day, 7 days a week, for 9 months I rode the elevator from the basement of the Library of Congress to the main floor reading room, and there was a wonderful woman who is the elevator operator there, a very handsome black woman. We got to know each other, and then one day suddenly when I used to appear there every day I had stopped in order to have my son and to take my 5 days of preliminary examinations at the university. Months later, distracted, distraught, I went back to the Library simply to rest and I saw my friend in the Library and she said, "What did you get?" And I said, "Five Cs" and she said, "No. A boy or a girl?" I thought about that a lot because, you know, American women are always trying to put things together, juggle their time, their hours, their dreams, their realities, and it hurt my feelings when the Honorable Librarian says it is not a neighborhood library. Indeed, it is not, it is our national Library, and it should be available and women need it very badly at those

off hours when some people will take care of our children for us and we can do our intellectual work.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much for an excellent statement.

STATEMENT OF BARBARA RASKIN, NATIONAL WRITERS UNION, WASHINGTON LOCAL

I am sure that others have spoken—and will continue to speak—in detail about the damages caused by Library of Congress budgetary cutbacks on various vital services. I have not immersed myself in those facts and figures. Instead I shall restrict my remarks simply to the cutbacks in operating hours dictated by the cutbacks in operating funds. I want to speak simply as an American woman who has used and loved the Library of Congress for many different reasons.

I have used it as a graduate student working for a Ph.D. at Catholic University here in Washington. I have used it when I was a professor of Literature at American University, George Washington University, Catholic University and Georgetown University. As a free-lance journalist, I have used its extensive periodical and research files for stories that I have written for various Washington publications. As the author of three novels, I have used that wonderful reading room to sneak away and write when I had no other place to go. So, in the academic sense, first as a student and then as a professor, and years later as a free-lance journalist and novelist, I have used the Library for innumerable hours over 30 years.

As an author I have a vested interest in the acquisitions and availability of works written both by American and non-American authors who are often difficult to find in public municiple, or even university-libraries. As the first president of the fledgling new National Writers' Union, which represents both fabulously successful and still unknown writers, I believe that this national repository of written works is a symbol as much as a service for American authors. As a founder of the Washington Independent Writers—a local organization of 2,000 members who frequently used the LC after a full day of work at another job, I know its value to writers in this area. But over the years, I have met people there from all over the country who came to use the library for a million different intellectual purposes. Writers, scholars, journalists—America's intellectuals—came to the LC in Washington as others came to the National Gallery of Art or the Visitor's Gallery here in the U.S. Capitol to the various scientific institutions. The Library of Congress was OUR place, OUR center, OUR symbol of culture in this country.

But I do not want to speak as a graduate student or a university professor or a journalist or a novelist or as a former president of the National Writers Union or Washington Independent Writers or as a member of PEN, or the Author's Guild or any other such organization. I do not even want to speak as a former US Senate staffer who had the treasure house of the CRS at my fingertips giving me both a sense of confidence and even bravery. I want to speak as an American woman who found—simply because the Library of Congress was open nights until 9:30 Monday through Friday plus all day long Saturday and Sunday—that I could do almost anything.

Because you see, during the 1960's I had three babies and, for lack of any national daycare program, could often only get to the library after 5 o'clock when my husband took over the child care or I could exchange baby-sitting with a neighbor. And during that decade, a Sunday afternoon at the L. of C. was worth 3 full days at some lesser institution. The staff here was fabulous. The reading room was a haven in a world that was tough for young mothers. And there in the halls, or the wonderful though crumby old cafeteria, or while waiting to have books delivered to my desk, I met other young and older women who also came to use the library facilities because it was available when nothing else was open to us. And though we often felt that our government neglected to correct all the inequities in our system, they DID gift us with this incredible library and we were grateful. As intellectuals we are often at odds with various administration which prefer allocating federal moneys to thing we either resent or resist. To be totally honest, the Library of Congress often bought us off. There is no question that it often kept a lot of us off the streets.

I was pregnant during the time I was studying for my Ph.D. prelim exams. That year I took the elevator up to the Main Reading Room floor seven days a week. There was a lovely and wonderful black woman who ran that elevator and we often talked as we came to know each other. Eventually I disappeared rather abruptly—first to have a son and then to sit through five days of Ph.D. exams. Months later when I finally came back one night just to be there I saw my friend from the eleva-

tor. She smiled and said "Well, what did you get?" I shrugged. "Five Cs" I said. "No, silly," she laughed. "A boy or a girl?"

Women in America have been—and still are—hard pressed to make ends meet and to make many of their dreams come true.

The LC is important for women—indeed for all people—who work all day at jobs that provide them financial support but leave their intellectual curiosity and creative talents stiffled. Men and women who have dreams that soar beyond the realities of their lives can often only do their reading and research and writing at night or on weekends. On behalf of every citizen who has used and love the LC, but mostly for so many American women who must jiggle so many different life elements, I ask that enough money be reassigned to the Library of Congress so that its doors will not be locked on nights and on Sundays when so many need a place of quiet to read or write or to do some research. I ask Congress not to close the doors of a place where so many come to escape harsh realities and to find the resources, peace, quiet and inspiration to unlease their imaginations.

I thank you.

Whereas, one measure of a culture's strength is its willingness and ability to preserve its heritage;

Whereas, the Library of Congress has traditionally borne the final responsibility for collecing and preserving the books, periodicals, pamphlets, and other documents that are created by and reflect American civilization;

Whereas, materials that are not collected and preserved by the Library of Congress run the risk of being lost to our heritage;

Whereas, the Library of Congress is truly the people's library with a tradition and responsibility for opening its collections and its doors to all people and at hours, that permit citizens to use its collections after they finish their ordinary occupations;

Whereas, recent Federal budget cuts have slashed the Library's budget by $18 million over the previous year's level, with a resulting cut of 13 percent in the budget for acquiring new materials, 16 percent in the budget for preservation, and a cut in weekly hours of service in reading rooms from 77½ hours to 54½ hours;

Be it resolved, That we, the National Writers Union, call upon the Congress to restore full funding to the Library of Congresss.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. John Phillips.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN A. PHILLIPS, ATTORNEY, LAW FIRM OF MILLER & YOUNG, WASHINGTON, DC

Mr. PHILLIPS. Thank you.

I have to echo the comments that everyone else has made here because they all impact us, and I think it is a real mistake for us to pit factions inside the Library or user groups against each other. A lot of my comments because of the perspective I come from had to do with hourly cuts, but everything else that goes on in the Library affects what we do too.

I bring a very practical kind of outlook to this and sort of a challenge to the idea that the cutting of hours is only a cutting relative to the constituency that is the community around the Library in particular. The main reason is that that may be true, but the community around the Library is Washington, DC.

Let me use my firm as an example. We are a small law firm with a sophisticated telecommunications practice. Many of our clients are local governments. We service councils in Sacramento and Los Angeles, CA; Scottsdale, AZ; Dubuque, IA; St. Louis, MO; and Montgomery County, MD.

It is impossible for us to stock an adequate library to deal with anything but the very special things that we have to do in our firm, although there are lots of questions that come up that we have to answer that are relative to that, and we have used the Library of Congress over and over again to answer those questions.

In fact, a lot of times the Library of Congress is the only place we can get the answers.

As you must realize, the need for answers in the way Washington works does not fit nicely in some predominantly weekday, daytime schedule. Filing deadlines and client requirements, especially when you are dealing with clients on the west coast and there is a time differential, make evening and weekend access extremely important for us.

But the problem here is broader and deeper than that. I mean broader and deeper than our firm certainly. We are not unusual in the way we use the Library facilities. This city is full of associations, offices of major corporations, government relations firms, consulting firms, news organizations, research organizations and law firms that have similar requirements. I would bet you not one of those organizations has a library it feels comfortable with in terms of its ability to adequately service its nationwide clientele. It is deeper because the reduction in services at the Library of Congress is, as we all agree, a short-sighted act that strikes at the very purpose for which the Library was established. The widest possible availability of information may be the single most important factor in our economy, in the function of our system of government. If anything, in today's competitive world, the availability of information is becoming more and more important and that makes the Library of Congress more important, not less important.

And I understand the concerns about past generations, future generations, but we have to deal with things today also and we are not getting that done very effectively.

The fact that this hearing is even being held is an indication of how badly we have lost sight of those kinds of priorities. You mentioned a few minutes ago, Mr. Chairman, that you are hoping we can find some revenue to pay for things. I have been doing a lot of research recently for other reasons that indicated the American public—unfortunately, there is a gap between what the American public expects our Government to do and what they are willing to pay in terms of taxes to get those services. I would not want to be in your shoes because you guys have to find a way to fill the gap and it is going to be really tough.

Reductions at the Library of Congress reduce the quality of information available to citizens all over the country, which is really the point of my statement, not just people here in Washington, to officials of State and local governments, to decisionmakers in the business community and, of course, reduce the quality of information to you not only from the internal sources at CRS and places like that but also the information you get from the community at large which is where you get a lot of your information.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF JOHN A. PHILLIPS, WASHINGTON, DC, ATTORNEY, LAW FIRM OF MILLER & YOUNG

I am making this statement on behalf of the law firm I work with, Miller & Young. We are a relatively small law firm but we have a sophisticated national telecommunications practice. Many of our clients are local governments. For example, we provide counsel to Sacramento and Los Angeles, California; Scottsdale, Arizona; Dubuque, Iowa; St. Louis, Mississippi; and Montgomery County, Maryland.

It is impossible for us to stock and adequate library sufficient to resolve questions outside our specialty or that depend upon state and local laws which arise continually. Often these questions have a critical impact, and we have often utilized the Library of Congress for research in those areas. Many times the Library of Congress is the only place we can use to get the answers.

As you must realize, the need for answers does not fit nicely into a predominately week day, day time schedule. Filing deadlines and client requirements, particularly when clients are in different time zones, frequently make evening and weekend access extremely important.

Our firms is not unusual in this regard. The city is full of associations, offices of major corporations, government relations firms, consulting firms, news organizations, research organizations, and law firms that have similar requirements. Very few, if any, have the capability to maintain the kind of library necessary for the work performed. Almost all of these entities serve constituencies from outside Washington, D.C.

The reduction of services at the Library of Congress is a shortsighted act that strikes at the very purpose for which the Library was established. The widest possible availability of information may be the single most important factor in our economy and the function of our system of government. If anything, in today's competitive world, the availability of information is becoming more and more important. That makes the Library of Congress more important, not less. The fact that this hearing is even being held is an indication of how badly we have lost sight of our priorities.

The reductions at the Library of Congress reduces the quality of information available to citizens all over the country, to officials of state and local governments, to decision-makers in the business community; and, of course, it reduces the quality of information members of Congress receive from both inside and outside sources.

Thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Now Mary Kate Black.

TESTIMONY OF MARY KATE BLACK, GRADUATE STUDENT, AND RESIDENT OF VIENNA, VA

Ms. BLACK. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Your entire statement, without objection is made part of the record. Take about 5 minutes.

Ms. BLACK. Thank you for allowing me to speak for the student researchers at the Library of Congress. We feel strongly about the closings of the Library on Sundays, holidays and evenings, and the curtailment of acquisitions, cataloging and preservation which have resulted from the budget cuts. These reductions have already had, and will continue to have, a disastrous effect on students.

It has been said that there are other libraries across the river who "deal in books and people who use them." While this may be true for the undergraduate or other researchers who use secondary sources, it is not true for the serious researcher, the graduate student. There is no other library for those invaluable manuscripts, rare books, and bibliographic services. Serious scholars are not looking for a friendly library; they seek a library which affords them the opportunity to dig deeper into the foundations of knowledge. The resources deposited at the Library of Congress are unknown in lesser libraries.

I can assure you that our needs are vital and the concern, because of the reductions in hours and services, is greater among students for a number of reasons. Of monumental importance is the matter of the closings. With strict time limits imposed upon us by our institutions, students are forced to acquire the knowledge, to write about it and complete the project often within a few weeks. This cannot be done when the Library is closed to us. Moreover, students who are not subsidized often must hold jobs and have only

these closing hours to do research. This puts them in an impossible situation. In recent weeks I have observed panic-stricken researchers waiting for books which never seem to arrive and irritated people waiting for a copying machine in longer and longer lines. These are the local residents. The students who come in from out of State for a weekend is absolutely at their wit's end.

Second, but more crucial for the researcher is the curtailment of acquisitions and cataloging, slowdown in preservation. It is difficult to understand why these issues are even on the list. Cataloging is fundamental for any library. It is the very essence of its being. Conservation and preservation are salient features of the Library of Congress, and there should be an increase of funds allocated for this, not a decrease. Fortunately, there are newspapers already on microfilm; however, many of them are not. Some of the older newspapers have not been put on microfilm, and the horror of seeing a 19th century newspaper crumble in one's hands is indescribable. If there are further cuts and current newspapers are not processed, we have lost the vital statistics for these years: Marriages, births, deaths. The very thought of George Washington's letters in the manuscript division not preserved for the student to see his own handwriting is intolerable. Mr. Jefferson's own library in the Rare Book Room, the very foundation of the Library of Congress, has been preserved since he offered it in 1814. We cannot forget this heritage. These primary sources must be conserved and preserved and the staff must be there to do it. Even if some future administration should restore funding, there will be a gap in the information and it will never be filled.

A great disparity exists, and it can be seen in a comparison of the 1930's and the 1980's. The administration tells us that we are in an economic crisis, and there must be cuts in our programs. In the middle of the Depression, when one-third of the Nation was unemployed and eating in soup kitchens, the Government funded a Federal theater project, arts projects, and a writer's project. The John Adams Building of the Library of Congress was completed in 1939. Read the history of the Library of Congress in a WPA guide written by the writer's project in 1930. In 1986, we cannot even keep our Library open.

The gravity of the situation cannot be overestimated. In the mind of the student, the Library of Congress is more than books; it is the collective integrity of our hope for the future. History is rich in examples of the importance of studying. Thomas Jefferson said, "All a student really needs is access to a library."

Knowledge and dissemination of information are the two principles which we should hold higher than any fear of a foreign threat. Knowledge and the dissemination of information is democracy; it is freedom. Our grandfathers created our Library; our fathers nurtured it; we do not have the right to destroy such a rich inheritance.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF MARY KATE BLACK, GRADUATE STUDENT AND RESIDENT OF VIENNA, VA

It is with pleasure that I appear before the Joint Committee on the Library and speak for the student researchers in the Library of Congress. We strongly protest

the closings of the Library on Sundays, holidays, and evenings, and the curtailment of acquisitions, cataloging, conservation, and preservation, which have resulted from the budget cuts. These reductions have already had, and will continue to have, a disastrous effect on students.

It has been said that there are other libraries across the river who "deal in books and people who use them." While this may be true for the undergraduate or other researchers who use secondary sources, it is not true for the serious researcher, the graduate student. There is no other library for those invaluable manuscripts, rare books, and bibliographic services. Serious scholars are not looking for a friendly library; they seek a library which affords them the opportunity to dig deeper into the foundations of knowledge. The resources deposited at the Library of Congress are unknown in lesser libraries.

I do not know how many more there are of us than other researchers at the Library—I shall leave that to the statisticians—but I can assure you that our needs are vital, and the concern, because of the reductions in hours and services, is greater among students for a number of reasons. Of monumental importance is the matter of the closings. With strict time limits imposed upon us by our institutions, students are forced to acquire the knowledge, to write about it, and complete the project often within a few weeks. This cannot be done when the Library is closed to us. Moreover, students who are not subsidized often must hold jobs, and have only these closing hours (Sundays, holidays, and evenings) in which to do their research. This puts these working students in an impossible situation. In recent weeks, I have observed panic-stricken researchers waiting for books which never seem to arrive, and irritated people waiting for a copying machine in longer and longer lines. These are the local residents. What is the student from Ohio or Kansas to do who comes here for a weekend?

Second, but perhaps more crucially for the researcher, is the curtailment of acquisitions and cataloging, and a slow-down in conservation and preservation. It is difficult to understand why these issues are even on the list. Acquiring and cataloging are fundamental for any library; these programs are the very essence of a library's being. Conservation and preservation are salient features of the Library of Congress, and there should be an increase of funds allocated for these, not a decrease. Fortunately, there are newspapers already on microfilm; however, many of them are not. Some of the older newspapers have not been put on microfilm, and the horror of seeing a nineteenth-century newspaper crumble in one's hands is indescribable. In the second round of cuts, if current newspapers are not processed, then we will have lost the vital statistics for these years: records of marriages, births, and deaths.

The very thought of George Washington's letter in the Manuscript Division not being preserved for the student to see Washington's own handwriting is unthinkable. Mr. Jefferson's own library in the Rare Book Room, the very foundation of the Library of Congress, has been preserved since he offered it in 1814. I mention these two collections because they are highly symbolic; there are others equally valuable. We cannot forget this heritage. These primary sources must be preserved and conserved, and the staff must be there to do it. Even if a future funding should be restored, there will be a gap in the information and it will never be filled.

A great disparity exists, and it can be seen in a comparison of the 1930s and the 1980s. The present administration tells us that we are in an economic crisis, and there must be cuts in our programs. Yet, in the middle of the Depression when one-third of the nation was unemployed and eating in soup kitchens, the government funded a Federal Theatre Project, an Arts Project, and a Writer's Project. The John Adams building of the Library of Congress was completed in 1939. One can read a description of the Library of Congress in the WPA Guide of Washington, written by the Writer's Project in the 1930s. In 1986, we cannot even keep the Library open.

The gravity of the situation cannot be overestimated. In the mind of the student, the Library of Congress is more than books; it is the collective integrity of our hope for the future. History is rich in examples of the importance of studying. One notable one is in a letter from John Adams to Abigail Adams in 1780:

"I must study politics and war that my sons may have liberty to study mathematics and philosophy. My sons ought to study mathematics and philosophy, geography, natural history, naval architecture, navagation, commerce, and agriculture, in order to give their children a right to study painting, poetry, music, architecture, statuary, tapestry, and porcelain."

Knowledge and the disemination of information are the two principles which we should hold higher than any fear of a foreign threat. Knowledge and the dissemination of information are foundations of democracy and freedom. Our grandfathers created our Library; our fathers nurtured it; we do not have the right to destroy such a rich inheritance.

I thank you.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Maxwell, your entire statement will be made part of the record.

TESTIMONY OF FREDRIC ALAN MAXWELL, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, BOOKS NOT BOMBS, INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER, WASHINGTON, DC

Mr. MAXWELL. Thank you.

Originally I was going to start out by saying Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, but obviously they have had more pressing matters, which is understandable but a little bit sad.

I would like to introduce myself. I am Fredric Alan Maxwell. I am a self-employed researcher. I thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. I guess I am one of the representatives of those making the most vocal demands of the present generation at the Library, but I also do so on behalf of the Books Not Bombs Campaign to Save the Library of Congress and on behalf of the 18 individuals who have already been arrested for protesting the reduction in funds for the Library.

Books Not Bombs subscribes to two strong beliefs: First, that the Library of Congress should be restored to full funding immediately; and, second, there is an absolute direct and indissoluble economic relationship between excesses in military spending and the $18.3 million reduction in funding for the greatest library in the world.

We would like to clearly state that above all the immediate restoration of full funding to the Library of Congress is our objective, but as I think we all recognize budgetary decisions are not made in a vacuum. Our current debt crisis is undebatably serious and we would like nothing better than to see the United States regain firm budgetary ground, but not at the expense of the very ideals and institutions of our democratic society that our defenses were created to protect.

How can a nation call itself civilized and not barbarian when it spends over $300 billion a year on its defense yet cannot find less than $20 million to keep the Library open at night? What are we defending? A building empty of users, with its books inaccessible? That is not the America I am proud of, not the America which I served in the Navy.

Someone asked Mahatma Gandhi what he thought about Western Civilization. Gandhi replied, "I think it would be a very good idea."

I ask you, Mr. Chairman, to take note of what Thomas Jefferson wrote concerning the duties of Congress: "The most important bill in our whole life code is that for the diffusion of knowledge among the people."

Military spending excesses are hard to avoid. I spent some time in the Navy and this morning I happened to walk down to the navy yard, walked in the gate, walked down and happened to view something I did not think existed anymore, and that is the personal yacht of the Chief of Naval Operations. When I was in the Navy it was staffed by four people. It is a 63½ foot boat. The President saw fit a long time ago to sell his boat. I do not understand why the Chief of Naval Operations still needs a personal yacht to move

people up and down the Potomac to see Mount Vernon. I think the Library of Congress is far more important than that.

The current administration seems fond of anecdotes. Let me provide some brief examples. Dr. Louis Reitch, who accepted the position of rare book librarian at Georgetown University, took the time, effort and expense to relocate from St. Bonaventure University in New York to Washington specifically to use resources unique to the Library. The curtailment of hours makes it "practically impossible to utilize the Library which I specifically moved down here to use." I feel for him and wonder how many others are in his position.

William Dole, a master's degree candidate at Villanova University, commutes from Pennsylvania to the Library. He says, "Since the Library's hours have been reduced, I could not finish my research" before returning home.

Or, a little bit closer to home, or should I say the House, take a letter I recently received from a congressional office, signed by eight staff members. It states that "these cuts have impeded our service to constituents and our ability to perform our legislative responsibilities."

Who can forget that Albert Einstein was employed full time in the Swiss Patent Office as a civil servant when he developed his general and special theories of relativity while studying at the Library at night; and, of course, Thomas Jefferson, whose Declaration of Independence laid the foundations of liberty which allow me to speak freely before you here today, authored this document mostly after 5:30 p.m.

What inquiring person is currently searching for even greater truths at the Library after his or her full-time job is over? But, more importantly, how many citizens like myself, definitely a nongenius, a being denied their basic right to better themselves?

As an author, Kurt Vonnegut stated when he joined our cause,

> This teensy-weensy effort to reduce the national debt carries with it the big and unspeakably ugly message: wisdom and information possessed by ordinary citizens is not considered in harmony with the national purpose at this point in time.

Finally, sitting outside the Library on Sundays, one is saddened by the number of people who approach the massive bronze doors and try and open them, only to express indignation or disbelief when informed that the Library is closed. I invite every member who is here and not here to join me on Sunday, on any Sunday, to see firsthand the angst in the faces of taxpayers and voters, not to mention those of our many foreign visitors.

The Honorable Eugene McCarthy, when he spoke on the Library steps in April, noted that we are spending a great deal of time and money working to ensure the lack of a missile gap, yet "the present schedule of reduced hours [means] the United States [has] fallen behind the Russians, our principal political rivals, and behind the Japanese, our principal economic challengers, in the number of hours their national libraries are open. The Lenin Library is open from 9:00 to 11:00 p.m., including Sunday, a total of 98 hours a week. The Japanese Library in Tokyo is open a total of 66 hours per week. Unfortunately, the Library of Congress is only open 54.5.

We of the "Books Not Bombs Campaign" hope that Congress, so concerned with closing the missile gap by the construction of new generations of weapons of mass destruction shows the same resolve in closing the knowledge gap. One of those institutions which we hold sacrosanct in our society is the free flow of information. By curtailing access to our national Library we have what is tantamount to censorship.

The Soviet handling of Chernobyl dramatically shows the need for fast, reliable information from credible sources. Though we are justified in criticizing the Soviets' continued stifling of the free flow of information, how can we trumpet our own cause realizing that the cuts in the Library of Congress have had the following effects: reducing the reading room hours by 30 percent, with an 83-percent cut in evening hours and a 100 percent cut in Sunday hours, as Dr. Russell-Wood has noted. This has dropped the Library of Congress to 17th among the 26 major national libraries, behind the U.S.S.R., Cuba, China, East Germany and even El Salvador.

Weekend and evening hours, in the words of former Librarian of Congress Luther Evans, have an "importance [which has] been demonstrated so consistently and so compellingly that it has become tradition."

Three of the major libraries located in the Washington area, the National Library of Medicine, National Archives, and the National Agricultural Library, though facing the same budgetary problems have not cut hours.

Our group questions the management strategies and priorities of the Library and its staff. They have, we feel, been high handed and less than forthright throughout the past 2 months. Not only have they chosen to reduce public access hours and will not discuss with us their reasons for doing so, they had me and 17 others arrested in the main reading room. Furthermore, he had me and five others banned from the Library.

Last Monday a Federal judge ruled that the banning letters were "utterly unconstitutional" and added that "perhaps in the Soviet Union and South Africa people are banned, but not in the United States."

What is an outraged person to do? How can one not feel like they are living in a nearly Kafkaesque world when they are arrested, probably unconstitutionally, for protesting a law which has already been found by one court to be unconstitutional and banned from the Library, an action ruled utterly unconstitutional?

On March 7, International PEN, an association of over 2,000 writers, called on President Reagan and congressional leaders to "aid in restoring the funds necessary to maintain the Library's historic role for all Americans and our literature."

Books Not Bombs implores Congress to do the same. Furthermore, we suggest that Congress pass legislation which secures for the Library of Congress the same constitutionally protected remuneration given our Federal judges.

Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF FREDRIC ALAN MAXWELL, SPOKESPERSON, BOOKS NOT BOMBS CAMPAIGN TO SAVE THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Mr. Chairman and other distinguished members of the Committee, I am Fredric Alan Maxwell, a self-employed researcher who resides in the District of Columbia. I thank you for the opportunity to appear before you today. I do so on behalf of myself, who as a professional researcher relies heavily on the resources of the Library of Congress, on behalf of the Books Not Bombs Campaign to Save the Library of Congress, and on behalf of the 18 individuals who have already been arrested for protesting the reduction in funds for the Library. But in each case, as a private citizen and as a part of this campaign, my sense of outrage is the same. And in these capacities I urge the Committee and its peers in Congress to rethink the misplaced priorities that have placed the greatest library on earth in such jeopardy, and act to restore the library to full funding immediately before irreperable damage is done.

As author Kurt Vonnegut stated when he joined our cause "This teensy-weensy effort to reduce the national debt carries with it the big and unspeakably ugly message: wisdom and information possessed by ordinary citizens is not considered in harmony with the national purpose at this point in time."

Mr. Chairman, since it is slightly unusual that a person of my position appears before Congress, I think it is worth the time to explain whom I represent. Books Not Bombs is a loosely connected network of concerned and effected citizens brought together in early March, 1986 by the impending effects of drastic cuts in the Library's budget. Outraged over the two recent cuts in the Library's budget and angered over the most visible result of these reductions—the curtailment by a third of the Library's hours—we came together at the Library and organized.

Having no direct representation in Congress, we still had our sense of injustice, and our ability to write and talk. We made speeches, called out for the funds to be restored, yet the Gramm-Rudman juggernaut kept moving and the cuts remained in place, doing what The Great Depression, two world wars, Korea, Vietnam, numerous recessions and previous budget cuts could not do: produce a major reduction in the hours which the Library of Congress is open to the public, the people who pay for it. And for the first time since 1903 the Library was, and unfortunately still is, closed on Sunday.

On the evening of March 10, the first day of reduced evening hours, we held a peaceful protest in the Main Reading room to dramatize the issues at stake. We remained in the library until 9:30 p.m.—the normal closing time—quietly reading and studying. We continued our protest the following night. On Thursday, March 13, for reasons unknown to ourselves, the Library management decided to take action against the library's supporters, and 14 persons were arrested when they refused to leave the library at 5:30 p.m. But these 14 individuals, and those arrested subsequently, felt the action was absolutely necessary to begin to wave the smelling salts under the nose of Congress. For really, our only crime was refusing to turn our intellectual curiousity off at 5:30 p.m.

Books Not Bombs subscribe to two strong beliefs: that the Library of Congress should be restored to full funding immediately and there is an absolute, direct, and indissoluable economic relationship between excesses in military spending and the $18.3 million dollar reduction in funding for the greatest library in the world.

We would like to clearly state that above all, the immediate restoration of full funding to the Library of Congress is our objective. But, as I think we all recognize, budgetary decisions are not made in a vacuum. President Reagan has presided over a $1 trillion dollar defense build-up—the largest ever in peacetime—which, along with some rather dreamy economic predictions, has had its own incredibly damaging role in swelling record budget deficits. It would be naive to suppose that the Library and the defense budget are mutually exclusive. Our current fiscal/debt crisis is undebatably serious, and we would like nothing better than to see the United States regain firm budgetary ground, but not at the expense of the very ideals and institutions of our democratic society that our defenses were created to protect.

How can a nation call itself civilized and not barbarian when it spends over $300 billion dollars a year on its defense yet cannot find less than $20 million dollars—a mere one-half hour of military spending—to keep the national library open at night? What are we defending? A building empty of users, with its books inaccessable? That's not the America I'm proud of, not the America which I served in the Navy.

I ask of you, Mr. Chairman, as a parent, citizen, educator and legislator to take note of what Thomas Jefferson—the great enlightened man for whom the Main Building of The Library is named and from whom many of its first volumes were

acquired, wrote concerning the duties of Congress: "the most important bill in our whole life code is that for the diffusion of knowledge among the people. No other sure foundation can be devised for the preservation of freedom and happiness."

This desired "diffusion of knowledge among the people" is being mocked by the misguided budget cuts directed at the Library. The current Administration seems fond of anecdotes; may I provide some brief examples. It is these personal stories which I find most tragic, though they barely scratch the surface:

Dr. Louis Reitch, an acquaintance of mine who holds a Doctorate in History from Stanford University, recently accepted the position of Rare Book Librarian at Georgetown University. Dr. Reitch took the time, effort and expense to relocate from St. Bonaventure University in New York to Washington specifically to use resources unique to the Library. The curtailment of hours makes it "practicly impossible to utilize the Library which I specificly moved down here to use." Says Dr. Reitch. I feel for him, and wonder how many others are in his position.

William Dole, a Masters degree candidate at Villanova University, commutes from Pennsylvania to the Library because the Scorpio System allows him complete research in hours what might take up to a year at another library. He states that "since the Library's hours have been reduced, I could not finish my research" before returning home.

Or, a little bit closer to home (or should I say the House?) take a letter I recently received from a congressional office, signed by 8 staff members. It states that "these cuts have impeded our service to constituents and our ability to perform our legislative responsibilites". It goes on to lament that the Congressional Research Service (CRS) has "diminished in such a way as to severely retard the process of obtaining information pertaining to legislation." The staffers end by hoping that "through our efforts and those of others, the Library of Congress will once again be restored to its proper place as one of our nation's greatest symbols of knowledge."

The efforts of these individual scholars, and those of countless unnamed others, are an enduring testimony to the value of knowledge for its own sake, and to the drive and dedication which helped make this nation great. A dedication, as we might often forget, which has manifested itself in countless evening sessions.

Albert Einstein, employed full-time in the Swiss Patent Office, developed his general and special theories of relativity, which revolutionized Newtonian physics, while studying at the library at night. And of course, Thomas Jefferson, whose Declaration of Independence laid the foundations of liberty which allow me to speak freely before you this afternoon, authored this document mostly after 5:30 P.M.

What inquiring person is currently searching for even greater truths at The Library after his or her full-time job is over? But more importantly, how many citizens like myself—a non-genius—are being denied their basic right to better themselves?

Finally, sitting outside the Library on Sundays, one is saddened by the number of people who approach the massive bronze doors and try and open them, only to express indignation or disbelief when informed that the Library is closed. I invite every, every member here to join me on Sunday to see firsthand the angst in the faces of taxpayers and voters—not to mention those of our many foreign visitors, who usually shake their heads in disbelief.

Civilization is defined as a condition of human society marked by an advanced stage of development in the arts and sciences and by a corresponding social, political, and cultural complexity. From the first words written on business ledgers thousands of years ago in Mesopotamia to the remarks of Congresspeople on the floor of the Senate or House yesterday, The Library of Congress is, as Mark Twain called it, "the great literary storehouse." It is a living symbol of our democracy, the recorded progress not only of this experiment called America, but of world society. Dr. Boorstin was accurate when he described the budget cuts as "not reflecting the priorities of civilization and freedom." I feel as though I'm a character in a theatre of the absurd, actually explaining the importance of the Library of Congress to the members of its Joint Committee, who are well aware of its impact in our national life.

The Honorable Eugene McCarthy, when he spoke on The Library steps in April, noted that we are spending a great deal of time and money working to ensure the lack of a missile gap yet "the present schedule of reduced hours [means] the United States [has] fallen behind the Russians—our principal political rivals, and behind the Japanese—our principal economic challengers, in the number of hours their national libraries are open. The Lenin Library is open from 9:00 to 11:00 pm, including Sunday, a total of 98 hours per week. The Japanese Library is open from Monday through Saturday, 9:00 to 8:00 pm, a total of 66 hours per week. The Library of Congress is open only 54.5 hours per week."

We of Books Not Bombs hope that Congress, so concerned with closing the "missile gap" by the construction of new generations of weapons of mass destruction, shows the same resolve in closing the "knowledge gap." Mahatma Gandhi was once asked what he thought of Western civilization. Gandhi replied "I think it would be a good idea."

One of those institutions which we hold sacrosanct in our society is the free flow of information. If censorship was personified by a sculptor working in stone, it would resemble a gargoyle: mean, ugly, rigid. Yet by curtailing access to our national library, we have what is tantamount to censorship.

In the wake of the recent nuclear disaster at Chernobyl, a major news network chose James Madison—for whom the newest building at The Library is named—as the person of the week. They did so because of Mr. Madison's role in authoring the Bill of Rights, which has protected our ability to get—however begrudgingly—information from our government and the establishment of a free press. The Soviet handling of Chernobyl dramatically shows the need for fast, reliable information from credible sources.

Though we are justified in criticizing the Soviets' continued stifling of the free flow of information, and their disregard for inalienable natural rights to free expression, how can we trumpet our own cause realizing that the cuts in the Library of Congress have had the following effects, as documented by Pablo Julian Davis, a PhD candidate at Johns Hopkins University.

Violating historic precedent by reducing the hours of the Main Reading Room by 30%, with a 83% cut in evening hours and a 100% cut in Sunday hours.

Dropping the Library of Congress, in terms of total hours of service, to 17th among the 26 major national libraries, behind the U.S.S.R., Cuba, China, East Germany, and even El Salvador.

Davis' study shows these cuts to be unprecedented. Weekend and evening hours, in the words of former Librarian of Congress Luther Evans, have an "importance [which has] been demonstrated so consistently and so compelling that it has become traditional."

Furthermore, Mr. Davis goes on to explain that three other major libraries located in the Washington area—The National Library of Medicine, National Archives, and The National Agricultural Library—though facing the same budgetary problems, have not cut hours.

As Senator Robert Byrd said on the Senate floor March 26, "The denial or restriction of knowledge is a rare event in American History. The members of this chamber have often castigated its occurrence in other lands, whether in the form of book burning, censorship of the press, or the denial of freedom of speech. While what is now occuring with the Library of Congress is not deliberately hostile, nonetheless, in a way, we too have participated in restricting knowledge."

In the face of an absence of historical precedent, our group questions the management strategies and priorities of the Congressional Librarian, Dr. Daniel J. Boorstin, and his staff. We feel that Dr. Boorstin has been less-than-forthright throughout the past two months. Not only has he chosen to reduced public access hours and will not discuss with us his reasons for doing so, though other remedies were available to him, he had me and 17 others arrested in the Main Reading Room. Furthermore, he had six of us banned from the Library.

Though the legality of the arrests—and even his curtailment of hours—are still in litigation, his high-handedness and disregard for our Bill of Rights is not. Last Monday, a Federal Judge ruled that the banning letters were "utterly unconstitutional" and added that "perhaps in the Soviet Union and South Africa people are banned, but not in the United States." Judge Harold Greene, also noted that The Library had other alternatives to banning, and even arresting. Does not Dr. Boorstin have other remedies to dealing with the reduction in funds other than a reduction in hours? Is it really worth slashing hours by 30% to save $500,000—less than 3% of the recent budget loss?

Since, as residents of The District of Columbia, we have no representation in Congress, what is an outraged person to do? How can one not feel like their living in a nearly Kafkaesque world when they are arrested—possibly unconstitutionally—for protesting a law which has already been found by one court to be unconstitutional then was banned from the Library—the place of much of my research—by an action ruled utterly unconstitutional?

On March 7th, International PEN, an association of over 2000 writers, called on President Reagan and Congressional leaders to "aid in restoring the funds necessary to maintain the library's historic role for all Americans and our literature."

Books Not Bombs implores Congress to do the same. Furthermore, we suggest that Congress pass legislation which secures for the Library of Congress the same constitutionally protected renumeration given our Federal Judges.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will be pleased to answer any questions from the Committee.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS—A REBELLION IN THE STACKS

(By Ben A. Franklin)

WASHINGTON, March 14.—To thousands of citizen-scholars who since 1897 have burned the midnight candle under the magnificent dome of its main reading room, the Library of Congress is the library of the nation, arguably the largest and greatest library in the world.

The library not only provides all comers an intellectual banquet; it is also a feast for the eyes. Inside the gray granite mass of a structure based on the Paris Opera House is a great public reading room, 100 feet in diameter, ringed by balconies of books studded with the rococo ornamentation of arabesques, spandrels, corbels and cartouches. The 125-foot-high dome has been called a cross between Istanbul's Mosque of St. Sophia and Rome's Cathedral of St. Peter. The visual effect induces awe.

Until Monday when budget cuts inspired by Federal deficits forced the library to curtail its evening and weekend hours by a third, the library's vast collection was open to researchers and authors and to working, part-time scholars until 9:30 P.M. weekdays and 6 P.M. Saturday and Sunday.

The curtailment, under which the library is now closed at 5:30 most weekdays and all day Sunday, resulted in some demonstrations, which led to some arrests, which were as good a measure as any of how seriously some people take the library and/or budget cuts.

In a statement today on behalf of the international writers' group PEN, authors including E.L. Doctorow, Elizabeth Hardwick, John Hershey, Susan Sontag and William Styron called on President Reagan to "aid in restoring the funds necessary to maintain the library's historic role for all Americans and our literature." A statement Thursday by Kurt Vonnegut said, "This teensy-weensy effort to reduce the national debt carries with it the big and unspeakably ugly message: 'Wisdom and information possessed by ordinary citizens is not considered in harmony with the national purpose at this point in time.' "

Among the people toiling recently in the library has been Edmund Morris, the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of a biography of Theodore Roosevelt who last year was selected by Mr. Reagan to write the Reagan biography. As a prominent scholar, Mr. Morris has access to "the stacks" and to a cherished Library of Congress study carrel.

Will the cut in library hours restrict his work? Mr. Morris replied that since the Reagan material is available outside the library, his work on that project would be less a problem than his work on a second volume of the Roosevelt biography. "It will make things difficult on the sequel." he said.

Last month, in some of the most impassioned testimony of the year to Congressional budget cutters. Daniel J. Boorstin, the Librarian of Congress, warned that the $18.3 million cut imposed on the library's $238 million budget did not reflect "the priorities of civilization and freedom."

Dr Boorstin said the library, which last year circulated 21 million books and magazines to blind subscribers on tapes and records or in Braille, would have to curtail that service, too. And it cannot acquire 80,000 now books planned to be added to the collection, he said.

Still, the early closings began at 5:30 P.M. Monday. Sunday closings begin this weekend.

Sit-in protests were conducted Monday and Tuesday by about 100 reading room regulars, reinforced by some anti-Reagan activists. The protest subsided on Wednesday, the one day under the new schedule that the library remains open until 9 P.M. But Thursday night it came to arrests.

In a statement read to the protesters in the reading room promptly at 5:30, library officials said they had appealed to Congress to restore funds that might allow a resumption of evening hours in October, at the start of the next fiscal year. But the statement said, "The library management has determined that the unauthorized occupancy of the main reading room can no longer be tolerated."

"We regret this action is necessary" it went on. "but the Library of Congress cannot continue to allow persons to trespass, nor can it allow the reading room to be used for other than library purposes or to obtain publicity for personal or political causes."

An official announced that arrests would begin immediately of all those who refused to leave. And although library guards, who know many of the frequent patrons by name, seemed embarrassed by their duty and performed it gently—"the pedant police," one onlooker called them—the reading room roundup began.

As it did, about 50 partisans gathered in a small parking lot behind the library where the city police had marshaled half a dozen paddy wagons cheered and shouted "Reagan Read a Book!" "Books Not Contras!" "Keep the Library Open!" and "You Are Freedom Fighters!"

Those arrested, 11 men and 8 women, most of whom were not reading room regulars, were held for seven hours, until about 2 o'clock this morning, then released for a hearing in District of Columbia Superior Count on Monday. They are changed with unlawful entry, a misdemeanor punishable by a maximum of six months in prison and a $100 fine.

At closing time tonight, there was a rain-spattered news conference on the library steps.

Russell Mokhiber, who is associated with Ralph Nader's Corporate Accountability Research Group and has been the protest leader, said he was making a "national call" for protest petitions and letters from scholars, students and authors.

"We are asking to see President Reagan to seek his views on books and libraries," he said.

VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY,
Villanova, PA, April 5, 1986.

DEAR FRED MAXWELL: I am writing you of my experience at the Library of Congress (hereafter L. of C.) on Monday, March 31st, 1986. This trip was the third that I have made to do graduate research. I am a graduate student at Villanova University in Villanova, Pa Each time I have taken an Amtrak train to D.C. to use the Library of Congress computerized book and article search service called SCORPIO. I first heard of SCORPIO from a National Public Radio report and have found it an invaluable research tool. It allows one to do a year's worth of research in a few hours. During my previous trips to the Library of Congress I did all the research I needed before the library's normal closing hours. On March 31st things changed. At 5:30 knowing that the library's hours were shortened I started to pack up to leave. Before I finished, three policemen came to my SCORPIO terminal, one asked me if I was going to stay. I said no. Someone yelled in what was going on. The questioning officer replied that "he's not staying". I found it strange that they didn't consider me as leaving but rather "not staying". Since the library's hours were reduced I could not finish my research. Rather than go home to Phila. and return another day I slept on a couch of a friend of mine who is doing his Ph.D. at Johns Hopkins and who also uses SCORPIO. On Tuesday (April Fool's Day) I found that I needed only two more hours to finish my SCORPIO computer research. I could have again done all my research had the library's hours not been shortened.

It scares me that the world's richest nation can not find money to keep its national library open but can send 50 million dollars within a day's notice to Honduras which did not ask for the money. Our national budgetary priorities are screwed up and need to be re-evaluated. If we can find tens of millions to annihilate each other we can also scrounge a few million to educate each other. Please add this letter to the others in support of saving the Library of Congress.

Very truly yours,

G. WILLIAM DOLE,
Political Science Graduate Student.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Last month, during National Library Week, I inserted a statement in the Congressional Record in which I quoted a former chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, Senator Howard Cannon. I feel it is again appropriate to share the Senator's remarks with you today.

The Senator said in 1975:

One unique aspect of the Library's work at issue in certain quarters is the dual nature of its service; namely, as legislative library for the Congress and as a national library for the general public, the professional library community, the executive agencies of the Federal Government, plus scholars, historians and scientists from around the world. This combination has benefited everyone.

This concludes our business for today. I want you to know that, speaking on behalf of the Joint Committee on the Library and as its chairman, I appreciate the participation of all of the witnesses. I would be remiss if I did not mention that Dr. Boorstin, who was one of our witnesses today, and I am grateful, Dr. Boorstin, remained here for the entire hearing. I am deeply appreciative. I thank all of you.

The committee is now adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 5:05 p.m., the committee was adjourned.]

[Supplemental information subsequently filed for the record.]

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION,
Washington, DC, May 20, 1986.

Hon. FRANK ANNUNZIO,
Chairman, Joint Committee on the Library,
Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: As you are aware, I had the opportunity to attend the Joint Committee's recent hearings at which you explored the impact of recent and prospective budget cuts on the Library of Congress, including the Congressional Research Service. On behalf of the Congressional Research Employees Association (CREA), I would like to express our gratitude for your concern and to offer some observations from our perspective as employees of CRS.

Like other federal employees, we are all concerned about the prospects of severe budget reductions which could lead inexorably to furloughs or reductions in force. We have our families and homes to protect, and other financial responsibilities to meet. But our concern is not only a personal one. It is also professional. We believe in and support the mission you have given to CRS, and we have been doing an important job well. It is not simply our careers in CRS that are at stake; it is the continuing ability of CRS to serve the Members and Committees of Congress in the same manner in which we have all taken pride.

We appreciate the efforts that Joseph Ross, our Director, has made to minimize the direct impact of the two fy1986 budget cuts on CRS' current staff. His testimony before your committee contained the facts and figures on what has already happened and I will not repeat them there. To answer a question that came up in the hearings, however, CREA is well aware of the likely effect of further reductions in CRS' budget, whether due to a new sequestration or a specific appropriation. The relatively less difficult and less controversial cuts have been made. Non-personnel costs have been reduced severely, for the most part with CREA's blessing. We cannot function, of course, without equipment, supplies, or resource materials. But the essential investment that Congress has made is in our people—the knowledge, experience, and skills which are at your service. It is that investment which is now at risk.

CRS already has over one hundred budgeted positions that are unfilled. As was pointed out in the hearing, during the first half of this fiscal year alone, more than 50 people left CRS, either because of a lack of money to renew their appointments, or because of frustration and concern for the future. These are my colleagues; they were your resource. Those of us remaining have been asked to make up for their loss as best we can. But the damage has been real and inescapable. As resignations and terminations have created significant gaps in our expertise, many of us have been asked to take on assignments for which we are not as well prepared as the Congress should expect. Obviously, we do not have and cannot have the luxury of staff analysts with an extremely narrow focus to their knowledge. Nonetheless, the broader the range of subjects to be covered by one person, the less the depth of analysis which can be provided.

Where support staff have been lost, analysts have undertaken to do their own reference and clerical work, tasks for which many are either unskilled or ill-trained. It has even been necessary for some of us to put our regular work aside just to make certain that there are enough people to answer the telephones when your staff call us. (My own turn as an inquiry recorder comes next week.) In short, CRS is now in

the embarrassing position of not being able to afford to be efficient in providing service to the Congress.

There will be more people leaving the Service this year and next, and the resulting gaps in coverage are not entirely predictable, even where the resignations and retirements are already known. But if attrition is somewhat random, reductions in force are capricious in their effects. The first to go in a "rif" are those most recently hired—people specifically brought in to handle newly emerging issue areas. Further, this group consists disproportionately of women or minorities. It is especially troubling to CREA to lose the benefits of affirmative action efforts as good minority workers leave because a lack of funds prevents conversion of their positions to permanent status.

In this regard, our employee's vulnerability is not determined solely by the appropriation to CRS. When employees lose jobs in other departments of the Library because of budgetary constraints, they often have rights to "bump" into positions in CRS, thus either filling vacancies which it would not have been a high priority for CRS to fill, or displacing seasoned workers in the Service. In either case, CRS must either make still more cuts elsewhere in its budget to pay for their training, and their salaries and benefits.

The major argument in favor of maintaining service is the overall congressional efficiency that results. Members and Committees need not duplicate expertise for all issues coming before them. CRS staff provide non-partisan, trustworthy analysis on a wide variety of issues: tax reform, budget analysis, program impact, macro-economic effects of policies, legal analysis of consumer protection, civil rights, ethics and conflicts of interest issues, banking regulation, congressional rules and procedures, interactions with state and local governments, issues related to scientific and technological innovations in space or medicine and genetics, environmental issues from Superfund to solar access to farm policy to parks, political and economic analysis of virtually any foreign country or international grouping or policy, pensions, insurance reforms, tort laws, and ready reference on anything at all.

CREA's membership comprises employees who work with Members and staff of the House and Senate every day. We appreciate and sympathize with the difficult choices you and your colleagues must make in the present environment. We hope that CRS will continue to have the expertise and other resources to help Congress make the most informed choices possible.

Thank you for allowing CREA the opportunity to express its opinions on this issue. We look foward to continued service to the Joint Committee.

Sincerely,

BARBARA L. MILES, *President, CREA.*

STATEMENT OF MARY ANN JOYCE, PRESIDENT, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PROFESSIONAL GUILD, AFSCME LOCAL 2910

The Library of Congress Professional Guild, AFSCME Local 2910, suggests that the following cost-saving ideas be explored with the Library during the May 7th oversight hearings.

SALARIES

1. Approve request for leave without pay.
2. Approve requests for sabbaticals.
3. Allow fulltime employees to change to part-time schedules temporarily without loss of retention rights.
4. Cease contracting out, as it is more expensive, particularly when hidden and long-term costs are considered.
5. Increase productivity by suspending/eliminating complex and costly standards systems, such as those in Processing Services' cataloging divisions. This has already been done elsewhere.
6. RIF conditionals first, and define competitive levels for other fairly, to avoid expensive litigation.
7. Reduce the number of management positions wherever there are: high management/employee ratios; higher grades than appropriate to the number and kind of employees supervised; substantially reduced workloads. Identify such positions by using Library printout A018131R, which lists the positions, grades and salaries for the staff of each office.
8. Consider furloughs.

LITIGATION

1. Base actions on the law, not the reverse.
2. Assess all complaints on the merits at the outset.
3. Reassess the agency's position at each step of the legal process.
4. Settle cases at the lowest possible level.
5. Fully and promptly disclose and correct conditions which could generate or exacerbate liability.

The grievance process could benefit considerably from application of these criteria.

EEO complaint settlements are being made, but the case backlog remains very high. A major class action complaint on behalf of black employees has been generating legal expenses for years.

TRAVEL

1. Forego travel if a call or correspondence could suffice.
2. Fully finance only necessary trips and individuals.
3. Grant administrative leave but not expenses for others.
4. Initiate annual reporting of the Library's travel expenditures, including the destination(s), purpose(s), and costs, and listed by Department, Division, employee name, grade, and position.

How much did the Library spend, e.g., on travel and preparation for meetings of the International Federation of Library Associations during each of the last two fiscal years?

TRAINING/RECRUITMENT

1. Spend all training and recruitment funds on permanent Library employees, who are most likely to stay and contribute to the Library.
2. Recruit and promote only from within during this period.
3. Train managers to avoid EEO offenses.

ADMINISTRATIVE OVERHEAD

1. Assess the cost-effectiveness of major management plans/planning processes, such as strategic planning. Are they producing reasonable plans and backup plans for at least best/worst case scenarios? How, and how much, is being spent? On whom? Are unions and staff involved at the outset and throughout the process to maximize development of well thought-out and balanced plans?

PROGRAMS

1. Assess the cost-effectiveness of Library programs, including the hidden costs generated elsewhere in the Library, before proceeding.
2. Assess the usefulness of Library programs before supporting or withdrawing support from them.
3. Review the Library's automation expenditures.

REVENUE

1. Charge fees for some services/products (e.g., institutional subscriptions to the Library of Congress Information Bulletin, or custom bibliographies such as those produced by the National Referral Center.)
2. Charge for Library parking spaces assigned to non-handicapped individuals. Exempt car pools from fees.
3. Seek private funding where appropriate.

RENOVATION

1. Reconsider plans for the expensive colonnade system in the Jefferson Building.
2. Reconsider plans for the lounge for the Council of Scholars.
3. Reconsider plans for the Humanities Reading Room; the Main Reading Room already serves that function.
4. Reconsider plans to install computer terminals within old card catalog cases, an expensive and peculiar conversion.

ENERGY

1. Reduce the temperature of hot water in restrooms.

2. Recycle paper.

PUBLICATIONS

1. Avoid the more expensive materials and processes in producing publications such as newsletters.
2. Distribute individual copies of newsletters only to those who want them; circulate to others.

SUPPLIES

1. Determine how many staff members want an item before ordering it for wide distribution, whenever feasible and sensible.

STATEMENT OF DAVID R. BENDER, PH.D., EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The Special Libraries Association is an international organization of more than 12,500 librarians, information managers and brokers. Special libraries serve industry, business, research, educational and technical agencies, government, special departments of public and university libraries, newspapers, museums and other organizations both in for-profit and not-for-profit sectors, requiring specialized information. The Association and its members are concerned with the advancement and improvement of communications and the dissemination and ultimate use of information and knowledge for the general welfare of all users.

We appreciate the opportunity to submit testimony to the Joint Committee on the Library regarding the impact of budget cuts on the Library of Congress. SLA and its members look to the Library as the standard-bearer in the collection and cataloging of books. Our involvement with this institution goes back to SLA's inception 77 years ago, and we are proud that of our 56 charter members, one, Ernest Brucken, was from the Library of Congress.

The Library is currently struggling with the loss of $18 million in funding for this fiscal year alone. And more cuts could be in the offing for fiscal year 1987.

Not only does SLA have members who are employees of the Library—they will feel the immediate impact of these cuts; but many of our members depend on the vast resources of the Library's collection those in academic and research libraries.

The loss of these funds will mean a decrease in the Library's purchase of new books of research value, serials and periodicals, microforms, maps, and recordings. Gaps in the current holdings will not be filled and purchase of rare and unique materials will be minimal. Once there is this "break in the action," the Library may be unable to regain its lost ground. This could have a devastating effect upon its ability to continue developing collections. Further, a decrease in funding will prevent the cataloging and maintenance of the collection thus limiting user access.

I would like to share with the Committee the view of SLA's San Andreas (California) Chapter. In its April 1986 newsletter, the editor noted:

"We take the Library of Congress for granted, being raised on the myth that it is the single source where all books reside and all citizens will be able to use them. However, the Library of Congress has been forced to make several changes in its services, staffing and collection development, with obvious implications of future loss of access to vital information. Although many of us will never visit the Library of Congress or use it directly, we do benefit from its resources in many different ways. When our document delivery service organizations have exhausted all local collections, they turn to LC; lots of us use LC cataloging suggestions so we don't have to reinvent the wheel, and we allow LC to test and establish library standards."

SLA would like to take this opportunity to commend Senator Daniel Moynihan for introducing S. 2276. This bill would amend the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction act to bar automatic cuts in funds for the Library of Congress, as well as other programs which support research libraries. We are pleased to know of Senator Moynihan's support in this area, although we are not surprised, since, as he noted . . . "while I have spent much of my life in government, I am a teacher by profession and have always returned to it." SLA can only hope that if and when the Senator does return to academia, these libraries will still be viable institutions.

SLA is also pleased to note that the Chairman of this Committee, Congressman Annunzio, took the opportunity during National Library Week, to express his concern over the effects of these budget cuts.

SLA and its members are painfully aware that in this era of deficit reduction and belt-tightening government expenditures are going to be reduced. We do not want to take a "cut them, not me" attitude. But we must raise ouir voice, along with Senator Moynihan and Congressman Annunzio (among numerous others), in opposition to these reductions. We ask that Congress be aware of the long-term consequences which could result from its budget-cutting activities.

The Library of Congress' New Hours of Service: An Examination of the Budgetary and Historical Aspects

(By Pablo Julián Davis, Independent Researcher, Department of History, the Johns Hopkins University)

THE ISSUE

The new schedule of hours of opening announced by the Librarian of Congress per Special Announcements Nos. 86-10 and 86-11 (3 February 1986), and which took effect Sunday 9 March 1986, appear to have no basis either in precedent or in budgetary terms. The Librarian of Congress has repeatedly stated, including through the Special Announcements cited above and in testimony before the House Appropriations subcommittee on the legislative branch, that the curtailment of Library hours was forced by the budget reductions under Public Law 99-177 (Gramm-Rudman-Hollings). The Library of Congress's own budget figures contradict this assertion. This fact, in combination with the absolutely unprecedented break with a Library tradition going back 88 years, put the burden of explanation on the Library of Congress. As an officer of the people through their Congress, the Librarian of Congress should be called to account for the actions taken by his administration.

While the wisdom or even constitutionality of P.L. 99-177 may be under intense debate, that is not at issue here. The question, rather, is that of the responsible management of what public funds were actually appropriated to an officer of the people through their Congress.

THE CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

Prior to the implementation of the changes announced in Special Announcements Nos. 86-10 and 86-11, the hours of opening for the reading rooms of the Library of Congress was as indicated on Line A below; the new hours of opening are indicated on line B:

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
A	830a930p	830a930p	830a930p	830a930p	830a930p	830a5p	1p5p
B	9a530p	9a530p	9a9p	9a530p	9a530p	9a530p	Closed

Total hours are reduced thereby from 77.5 weekly to 54.5 weekly—or by 30 per cent. Weekday evening hours (defined as weekdays after 6 pm) are reduced by 83 per cent. Sunday hours are reduced by 100 percent—eliminated entirely.

It would require an impossible exertion of the imagination to consider these changes a "cutback" or "trimming" of the Library of Congress's hours of public of service. Rather they amount to a drastic—and as will be seen shortly, absolutely unprecedented—diminishment of public access. And what is more serious, they are a radical alteration of the nature of the Library's traditional schedule. As Table 1 shows, since the opening of the Library's Thomas Jefferson Building (the main building) near the end of the last century, evening hours were varied between a fifth and over a quarter of total hours (the one exception among all years that could be documented was in 1948, when evening hours declined from 24.4 per cent to 16.2 per cent of total hours). Suddenly, with the new schedule, evening hours are decimated—left at a little over one-twentieth, or 5.5 per cent, of total hours.

TABLE 1.—EVENING AND WEEKEND HOURS [1] AS PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL HOURS, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Year	Evening hours	Year	Evening and weekend hours
1898	25.6	1898	42.3
1901	25.6	1901	42.3
1903	23.3	1903	47.7
1914	23.3	1914	47.7
1919	23.3	1919	47.7
1926	23.3	1926	47.7
1939	24.4	1939	45.1
1941	24.4	1941	45.1
1943	24.4	1943	45.1
1946	24.4	1946	45.1
1948	16.2	1948	39.2
1952	24.4	1952	45.1
1955	24.4	1955	45.1
1959	24.4	1959	45.1
1966	24.4	1966	45.1
1975	22.6	1975	38.7
1979	22.6	1979	38.7
1986a	22.6	1986a	38.7
1986b	5.5	1986b	21.1

[1] Evening hours are defined as hours after 6 pm on Mondays through Fridays. Weekend hours are defined as hours on Saturdays and Sundays.

Source: Computed from Table 1; see that table for sources.

Thus, even if the total reduction in hours of opening of 30 percent were justified—and there is no evident indication that it is—the Library of Congress has with its new schedule caused an entirely different effect as well: the virtual elimination of those hours of service that historically and without interruption have enabled working people to use their National Library. Table 2 presents hours of opening for all years that could be documented from 1898 (the first full year of opening of the Thomas Jefferson Building) to the present.

TABLE 2. **LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: HOURS OF SERVICE 1898-1986**

YEAR	M	Tu	W	Th	F	Sa	Su	HOURS Tot	Eve	Sat/Sun	Source	Notes
1898	←			9a10p		→	ø	78	20	13	(1)	
1901	←			9a10p		→	ø	78	20	13	(2)	*
1903	←			9a10p		→	2p10p	86	20	21	(3)	
1914	←			9a10p		→	2p10p	86	20	21	(4)	
1919	←			9a10p		→	2p10p	86	20	21	(5)	
1926	←			9a10p		→	2p10p	86	20	21	(6)	**
1939	←		9a10p			→	9a6p	2p10p	82	20	17	(5)	**
1941	←		9a10p			→	9a6p	2p10p	82	20	17	(5)	**
1943	←		9a10p			→	9a6p	2p10p	82	20	17	(7)	
1946	←		9a10p			→	9a6p	2p10p	82	20	17	(7)	
1948	9a6p	←	9a10p	→	9a6p		9a6p	2p10p	74	12	17	(7)	
1952	←		9a10p			→	9a6p	2p10p	82	20	17	(7)	#
1955	←		9a10p			→	9a6p	2p10p	82	20	17	(7)	#
1959	←		9a10p			→	9a6p	2p10p	82	20	17	(7)	#
1966	←		9a10p			→	9a6p	2p10p	82	20	17	(7)	#
1975	←		830a930p			→	830a5p	1p5p	77½	17½	12½	(8)	⅋
1979	←		830a930p			→	830a5p	1p5p	77½	17½	12½	(8)	+
1986a	←		830a930p			→	830a5p	1p5p	77½	17½	12½	(9)	
1986b	9a530p	9a530p	9a9p	←	9a530p	→	ø	54½	3	8½	(10)	$

SOURCES: (1) Librarian of Congress Annual Report, 1898. (2) Ann Rept, 1901. (3) J Cole, For Congress & the Nation (1979):54, 75. (4) DC Library Ass'n, Handb'k Libraries DC, 1914. (5) L of C, Information for Readers in Reading Rooms, indicated years. (6) L of C, Library of Congress & its Activities, 1926. (7/8) L of C, Legislative Reference Service, Library & Reference Facilities...DC, indicated years; no 8 published by Amer Society for Info Sci. (9) Posted and printed schedules. (10) Ofc of The Librarian, Special Announcement 86-10, 3 Feb 1986; announced as effective Sunday 9 Mar 1986.

NOTES: (*) Closed 1 pm Sat in Jul-Aug. (**) Closed 1 pm Sat in Jun-Sep. (#) Stack service stops 745 pm wk'days, 245 pm Sat. (⅋) Same as preceding plus Sun/holidays 430 pm. (+) Stack service stops 845 pm wk'days, 4 pm weekends/holidays. ($) Tourist exhibitions remain open til 930 pm weekdays, 6 pm Saturdays.

TABLE 3. HOURS OPEN PER WEEK — 26 NATIONAL LIBRARIES of the WORLD

HOURS OF OPENING PER WEEK:		% OF TOTAL HOURS MADE UP BY:	
TOTAL	EVENING (WEEKDAY 6 PM +)	EVENING HOURS	EVENING PLUS WEEKEND HOURS
		Ireland (58.3%)	Ireland (67.2%)
95			50% USSR China
90 Cuba China USSR Dom. Rep.	27	35%	
85	Cuba		45% Cuba Dom. Rep.
80 *	24		
75		30%	40%
Australia Spain Panama Honduras	21	Greece Australia Cuba	Australia *
70	Australia Ireland China USSR		35% Spain Japan
E. Germany Colombia		25%	E. Ger. Paraguay
65 Japan Brazil Peru Belgium Guatemala Chile	18 *	E. Ger. * China USSR Spain	30% Honduras Panama Greece Colombia Chile
60			
Austria Italy El Salvador USA France	15 Dom. Rep. Spain E. Germany	20% Peru Japan	Peru Brazil Belgium
55			25%
50			
UK	12 Peru Japan	Dom. Rep. Guatemala Belgium	UK Austria USA
45			
40 Paraguay		15% Austria Brazil Chile Honduras Panama	20%
35 Haiti Greece Ireland	Brazil Belgium Greece Honduras Panama Chile Guatemala		France Italy Guatemala
30	9 Austria Colombia	Paraguay Colombia	15% El Salvador
25		10% Italy	
20	6 Italy Paraguay		10%
15	3 USA	5% USA	
10			5%
5			
	Ø Haiti UK El Salvador France	Ø Haiti UK El Salvador France	Ø Haiti

SOURCES — *Latin America (except Cuba)*: OAS, Dept. of Cultural Affairs, Library Development Program. *Austria, Italy, UK, East Germany*: AA/Baedekers Tour Guides. *Greece*: Rand McNally's Blue Guide/Athens 1981. *China, Cuba, USSR*: C. Steele, MAJOR LIBRARIES OF THE WORLD, Longmans, 1976, updated by Cuban Interests Section, Washington, DC (Cuba), Fodors SOVIET UNION 1985. *Ireland*: Embassy of Ireland.

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*USA before 3/9/86

As far as total hours open per week, the U.S. now ranks in the lowest one-third for libraries whose schedules could be documented. But in terms of those hours most important to people who are not professional researchers, the situation is even worse. At 3 hours per week, our evening access is close to the poorest in the world—putting us in the ranks of such countries as Haiti, El Salvador, and Great Britain—either the pauper countries of the world or those whose national libraries, in the words of Dr. Boorstin himself, had "aristocratic" origins, and therefore have never shown a commitment to popular access to their collections (see Dr. Boorstin's foreword to C. Goodrum, *Treasures of the Library of Congress*).

Now the Soviet Union and Australia, Japan and Cuba, even impoverished Guatemala and the Dominican Republic all offer more hours of opening and better evening and weekend access to their national libraries than the United States of America!

PEOPLE'S ACCESS: AN HONORED TRADITION, NOT A FRILL

The most recent fiscal crisis experienced by the Library prior to the 1980s was in the post-World War II years, and as indicated by the data in Table 2, the most serious reduction in public service went no farther than (a) early stop of bookstack service and (b) closing on Monday and Friday evenings. As was true throughout our century, *overall evening service and Sunday service were defended from the cuts, left intact.* The present Library administration of Dr. Boorstin has instead chosen to attack people's access, making it bear a burden far far greater than its relatively small loss of funding. In 1950, Librarian of Congress Luther Evans stated with evident pride that despite the budgetary problems, "Weekend service has been maintained . . ." and continued:

"That service began in the fall of 1902 when funds first were made available for "Sunday opening," and resulted from a five-year campaign of citizens' associations who wished to secure for those portions of the public, prevented by . . . employment from visiting the reading rooms . . . opportunities for study in hours they could call their own. Its proponents had argued then that its use "would not be trivial." It never has been. On the contrary, *its importance has been demonstrated so consistently and so compellingly that it has become traditional.*" (Annual Report, 1950, p. 33; italics added)

. . . until, that is, the Library administration of Dr. Boorstin decided—for what they claim are budgetary reasons—to discard it.

THE OTHER MAJOR NATIONAL LIBRARY INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

Three other institutions—all located in the Washington, D.C. area—represent definitive, national collections of the United States: the National Agricultural Library in Beltsville, Maryland; the National Archives in Washington, D.C., the nation's repository for government documents; and the National Library of Medicine in Bethesda. Despite the same budget problems, none has cut hours.

WHY: GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS?

According to the Librarian of Congress in his Special Announcement No. 86-9, and as widely reported nationally, Public Law 99-177 required virtually all federal agencies to reduce their expenditures by 4.3 percent from the original 1986 budget levels. Accordingly, the budget figures presented by the Librarian to the House Appropriations subcommittee on the legislative branch showed on overall spending cut of 4.3% by the Library of Congress (see Legislative Branch Appropriations for 1987, Hearings, Part I, pp 521ff). The budget category most relevant to reader services, "Research and Reader Services," underwent a 3.11 percent cut—smaller than the overall agency cut.

The current fiscal difficulties affecting the Library of Congress are real, but the record shows that they are not unique. In real (constant-dollar) terms, the Library of Congress since the beginning of the First World War has suffered budget reductions nineteen separate times—not including reductions that immediately followed extraordinary increases: for instance, the appropriation was tripled in 1935, from $16.3 million to $48.1 million due to construction of the Annex (now the Adams Building); the 1936 cut of three-fifths is not included in the total of nineteen budget-cut years. These nineteen reductions include five consecutive years from 1916 through 1920, and four consecutive years from 1979 through 1982 (see Table 3 for nominal and real appropriations 1914-1986; the increases or decreases year-by-year are presented in graphic form as well—see Figure 1 on the following page). As seen in the documented data presented in Table 2, despite similar or even more severe

fiscal difficulties in the past, the Library of Congress has never taken such steps as those that took effect 9 March 1986.

Even in the worst economic crisis in our country's history, the Library of Congress undertook two enormous projects at great expense, and these are reflected in Table 3/Figure 1: first, the purchase of the Vollbehr collection, which included a precious copy of the Gutenberg Bible—Rep. Albert Johnson of Washington State told the Congress 9 June 1930 that "even if times are hard" the purchase should be made because "it is all for the United States of America which is going to live we hope for thousands of years" (see John Y. Cole, *For Congress & the Nation: A Chronological History of the Library of Congress*); and second, construction of the Annex Building.

TABLE 3.—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS APPROPRIATIONS 1914–86

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	Nominal		Real (expressed in May 1984 dollars)	
	Appropriation	Plus or minus (percent)	Appropriation	Plus or minus (percent)
1914	$610		$6,082	
1915	651	+6.7	6,425	+5.6
1916	661	+1.5	6,061	−5.7
1917	682	+3.2	5,326	−12.1
1918	700	+2.6	4,655	−12.6
1919	713	+1.9	4,128	−11.3
1920	728	+2.1	3,640	−11.8
1921	1,107	+34.2	6,199	+70.3
1922	1,093	−1.3	6,536	+5.4
1923	1,101	+0.7	6,463	−1.1
1924	1,071	−2.7	6,276	−2.9
1925	1,235	+15.3	7,052	+12.4
1926	1,366	+10.6	7,732	+9.6
1927	1,399	+2.4	8,072	+4.4
1928	1,647	+17.7	9,618	+19.2
1929	1,899	+15.3	11,090	+15.3
1930	1,955	+2.9	11,730	+7.6
1931	4,101	+109.8	26,985	+129.3
1932	2,448	−40.3	17,944	−33.5
1933	3,226	+31.9	24,937	+39.0
1934	2,174	−32.6	16,262	−34.8
1935	6,597	+203.4	48,092	+195.7
1936	2,587	−60.8	18,704	−61.1
1937	2,619	+1.2	18,281	−2.3
1938	2,953	+12.8	20,996	+14.9
1939	3,023	+2.4	21,796	+3.8
1940	3,163	+4.6	22,584	+3.5
1941	3,571	+12.9	24,283	+7.5
1942	3,951	+10.6	24,299	+0.1
1943	3,736	−5.4	21,631	−11.0
1944	4,168	+11.6	23,716	+8.8
1945	4,500	+8.0	25,065	+5.7
1946	5,310	+18.0	27,240	+8.7
1947	6,539	+23.1	29,295	+7.5
1948	6,722	+2.8	27,964	−4.5
1949	7,439	+10.7	31,244	+11.7
1950	8,220	+10.5	34,195	+9.4
1951	8,555	+4.1	33,022	−3.4
1952	9,259	+8.2	34,906	+5.7
1953	9,441	+2.0	35,309	+1.2
1954	9,459	+0.2	35,282	−0.1
1955	9,561	+1.1	35,758	+1.3
1956	10,261	+7.3	37,863	+5.9
1957	10,638	+3.7	37,871	+0.0
1958	12,168	+14.4	42,101	+11.2
1959	13,390	+10.0	46,062	+9.4

TABLE 3.—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS APPROPRIATIONS 1914–86—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Year	Nominal		Real (expressed in May 1984 dollars)	
	Appropriation	Plus or minus (percent)	Appropriation	Plus or minus (percent)
1960	14,303	+6.8	48,344	+5.0
1961	16,086	+12.5	53,888	+11.5
1962	17,194	+6.9	56,912	+5.6
1963	19,905	+15.8	65,089	+14.4
1964	20,489	+2.9	66,179	+1.7
1965	24,082	+17.5	76,340	+15.3
1966	26,352	+9.4	81,428	+6.7
1967	31,471	+19.4	94,413	+15.9
1968	37,141	+18.0	106,966	+13.3
1969	41,713	+12.3	113,876	+6.5
1970	46,957	+12.6	121,149	+6.4
1971	53,359	+13.6	131,797	+8.8
1972	68,462	+28.3	163,624	+24.1
1973	79,104	+15.5	177,984	+8.8
1974	87,125	+10.1	176,874	−0.6
1975	98,790	+13.4	183,749	+3.9
1976	119,405	+20.9	210,153	+14.4
1977	142,009	+18.9	234,315	+11.5
1978	167,083	+17.7	257,308	+9.8
1979	185,746	+11.2	256,329	−3.8
1980	190,705	+2.7	232,660	−9.2
1981	195,559	+2.5	215,115	−7.5
1982	206,450	+5.6	214,708	−0.2
1983	218,999	+6.1	221,189	+3.0
1984	238,215	+8.8	228,686	+3.4
1985	238,500	+0.1	221,805	−3.0
1986	220,200	−7.7	201,157	−9.3

Sources: Librarian of Congress, Annual Reports, U.S. Congress, Joint Committee on the Library; Office of the Librarian, Special Announcement 86-9 (1/27/86); constant—$ figures based on Bur. Labor Statistics CPI-U index.

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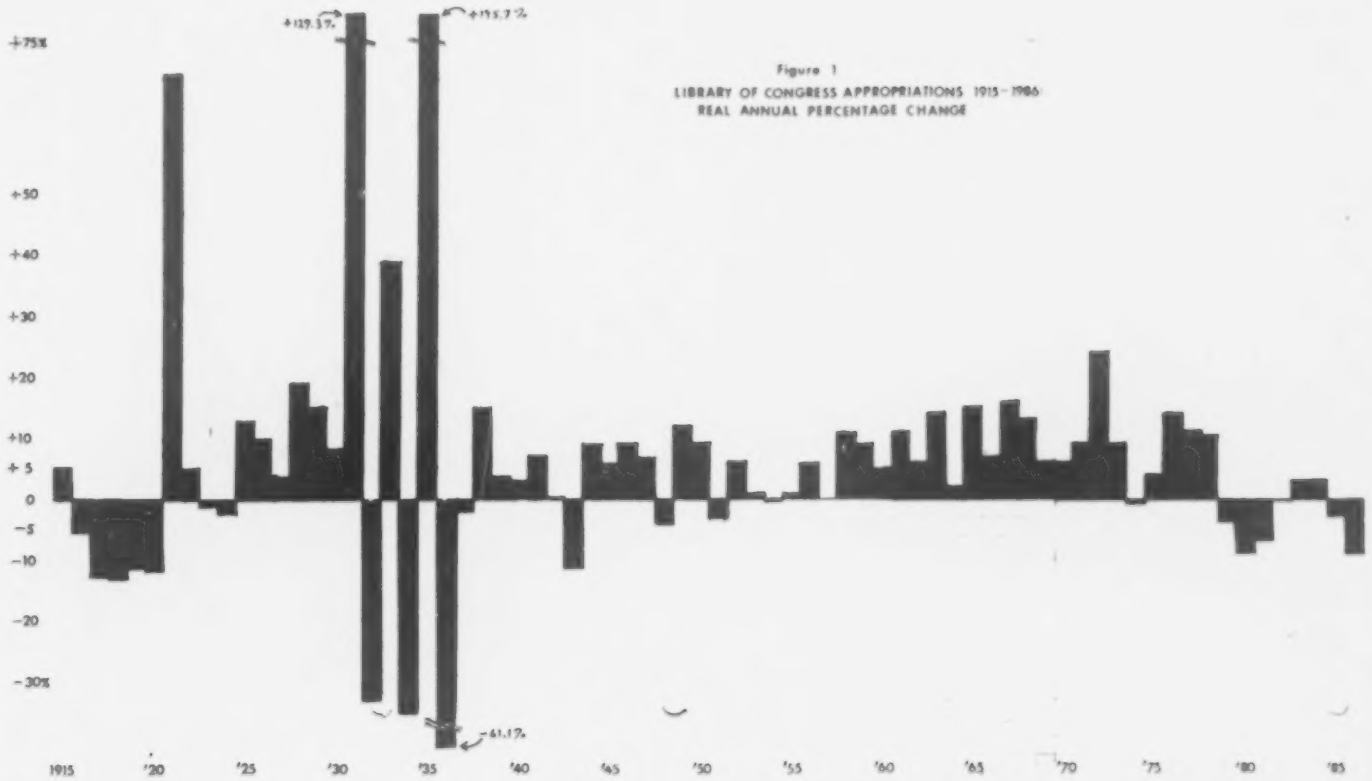

Figure 1
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS APPROPRIATIONS 1915–1986
REAL ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE

WHOSE LIBRARY?

Precedent, embodied in the declarations of Founding Fathers, Librarians of Congress, and the governing body of the Library—the Congress of the United States—speaks clearly that the Library of Congress belongs to the people. Thomas Jefferson, lamenting the destruction of the Library by the invading British in 1814, referred to "the destruction of the public library" (21 September 1814, letter to S H Smith, *Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, vol. XIV, pp 190-194). A statement of "Library Policy" made by the Librarian of Congress in 1940 declared:

"It is this fact which most deeply characterizes the Library today and which dictates its policy as regards the maintenance and service of its collections. The Library of Congress is a people's library which provides *to the people*, through their representatives in Congress and their officers of government, as well as *directly*, the written record of their civilization. It is also, and at the same time, a reference library which provides scholarly facilities for the study of that record *not to a limited number of selected scholars only, but* the Government, and *to the people*, of the United States." (Italics added)

And the present Librarian of Congress states in the pamphlet "Services to the Nation" as well as in his foreword to C A Goodrum's *Treasures of the Library of Congress:* "Welcome to your Library. This is your Library."

CONCLUSION

The new Library of Congress's new schedule of opening violates an unbroken 88-year tradition of access to the Library for all of the public—even those prevented from daytime use of its collection because of their employment; it appears to have no evident basis in the Library's funding reductions; and therefore it must be accounted for by the Librarian of Congress to the satisfaction of the users of the Library—the Congress and the people—or reversed.

STATEMENT OF DANIEL MELNICK, SPECIALIST IN FEDERAL STATISTICAL POLICY AND FORESIGHT, GOVERNMENT DIVISION, CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE, THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

REVIEW OF A PAPER ON THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS' NEW HOURS

This memorandum responds to your request for a review of the paper "The Library of Congress' New Hours of Service: An Examination of the Budgetary and Historical Aspects" by Pablo Julian Davis.[1] Mr. Davis is a graduate student in History at Johns Hopkins University, an independent researcher and a reader who uses the facilities of the Research Services Department of the Library. In his paper, Mr. Davis concludes that:

"The new [sic] Library of Congress' new schedule of opening violates an unbroken 88 year tradition of access to the Library for all of the public—even those prevented from daytime use of its collection because of their employment; it appears to have no evident basis in the Library's funding reductions; and therefore it must be accounted for by the Librarian of Congress to the satisfaction of the users of the Library—the Congress and the people—or reversed."

You asked us to examine the information provided by Mr. Davis in support of this conclusion, verify its accuracy and discuss his analysis and interpretation.

LIMITS OF THIS ANALYSIS

Our analysis does not present the case for or against the decision made by the Librarian. Rather, we discuss the precedures used by Mr. Davis and suggest alternative conclusions that might have been included in his paper.

Because there is no question about the adverse impact of closing the Library's reading rooms, there is no need to discuss this assertion. Rather, our analysis forcuses on the basis for Mr. Davis' claim that the Library has experienced other periods during which its budget was cut by a greater percentage and yet kept the reading rooms open for extended hours.

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[1] Tabular and graphic assistance was provided by Roger Walke of the Government Division and is gratefully acknowledged.

ACCURACY OF THE BUDGET FIGURES USED

We begin our review with an examination of the figures Mr. Davis uses in his Table 3. These show the amount of money appropriated for the Library in each year since 1914. We found several problems with the figures used in the table:

The Library's budget for 1931 included $1.5 million for the acquisition of a copy of the Gutenberg Bible. Because he included this in the total used, Mr. Davis overestimated the money available to operate the Library for that year. The correct figure was $2.6 million.

Mr. Davis did not include funds for the construction of the Adams Building in the 1932, 1933, or 1934 budget but did include funds for this purpose in the 1935 figure he used. We removed the money for the construction of the Adams building from the 1935 figure. This money was never available to operate the Library.

In 1933, Congress appropriated $3.23 million to run the Library and then reduced the budget of the entire legislative branch as a result of which the Library could spend only about $2.97 million. Mr. Davis uses the higher number. We substituted the lower, accurate number.

Mr. Davis included the money specially appropriated for the furniture of the Madison building in the figures for FY 1973 to FY 1979 and a deacidification facility in fiscal 1984. Because these funds did not affect the money available to operate the Library, including them is not appropriate. We removed them from our analysis.

For each year, Table 1 and Graph 1 present in current dollars the corrected budget figures and the percentage increases. We can see that the Library's budget decrease in 1986 was the only current dollar drop since 1943 and the largest one since 1934.

CONTROLLING FOR INFLATION

To understand the impact of the figures presented in Table 1 on the resources available to the library, it is necessary to control for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. Mr. Davis uses the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index to arrive at constant dollars.

Without entering into the debate about the appropriateness of this index, we decided to use it because it had been used by Mr. Davis. We have, however, introduced one modification; we present our results in-terms of constant 1986 dollars. Mr. Davis used 1984 dollars.

Mr. Davis in his analysis makes the point that hours of service were not reduced during earlier periods of reduced budgets. He cites World War I as a major example. However, Table 1 shows that in current dollars the LC budget experienced small but steady increases during World War I. When converted into constant dollars, however, it appears that LC sustained purchasing power loss (see Table 2 and Graph 2). Awareness of this loss in real terms during World War I would have been uncertain because the CPI did not exist (BLS did not publish price data until 1919). Accordingly, LC officials probably would not have viewed their budget as decreasing. In fact, they initially may have seen it as increasing.

In the subsequent discussion, we begin our analysis at 1920.

ESTABLISHING A BASIS FOR COMPARISON

Mr. Davis analyzes the budget figures by calculating the year to year percentage change. Graph 3 and Table 2 shows the results of this analysis. We can see that the figures exhibit a high degree of fluctuation. A problem with this approach is that it is sensitive to the particular circumstances that influence appropriations from year to year. When specific cuts are made, or increases granted, these may be limited to a few items in the Library's budget, e.g., eliminating an activity or program or starting a new one. Mr. Davis' analysis tends to exaggerate these kinds of events which may have no impact on funds available for the reading room staff and may consequently have no affect on the hours of opening.

On the other hand, a trend towards lower budgets, if sustained over several years, reduces agency flexibility in allocating cuts. Accordingly, examining change for longer term effects provides more insight into the impact of reductions than does year-by-year analysis.

To test for this kind of situation, we employed a standard procedure called "smoothing" the data, that is, we compared each year's budget to the average of the previous five years' budgets. This helps to identify changes that are of longer duration by reducing the impact of shifts in single years.

Graph 4 and Table 2 show our results. We can see that the period since 1981 has constituted the longest and deepest decline in the Library's resources since the First

World War. [As noted above, the decline during World War I probably should be discounted because the procedure used by BLS to calculate inflation prior to 1920 is not strictly applicable.] Looking back to Graph 2, we can see that the budget available for 1986 represents a ten year low point in the Library's resources. In other words, taking inflation into account, the 1986 figure is less than the amount available for any year since 1975.

Another way of looking at this is that there was a 12.9% drop in the resources available from 1980 to 1986. The cuts are part of a general seven year decline in real resources following the long period of increases that came in the 1960's and early 1970's.

SPECIFIC RESOURCES AVAILABLE

Mr. Davis' paper approaches the problem from the aggregate looking at the entire Library budget. However, only a portion of this budget is devoted to the part of the Library that includes the reading rooms (they are contained in the Library's Salaries and Expenses [S&E] line item.) [2] Due to changes in the Library's budget practices over time, it is only possible to accurately reconstruct this item back to 1939.

Graph 5 and Table 3 show the S&E (1939–1986) budget in 1986 dollars. It shows that declines similar to those in the Library's entire budget were experienced in S&E resources during the period since 1980. In 1986 the S&E budget is at its lowest level since 1981. Graph 6 shows the percentage changes using the same smoothing technique as used above. It is true that in 1943 reading room hours were curtailed but this had less to do with reduced funding than it did with the assigment of staff to assist in the war effort.

OTHER FACTORS

Central to Mr. Davis' concerns is "why close the reading rooms early?" In part the answer appears to lie in options available to the Library in the S&E line item.

Over the years since the 1930's staff costs in the salaries and expenses budget have grown from about 50% to 76.6%. This meant that given the GRH instructions to cut each line item by 4.3% the Library had less room to make the cuts in nonpersonal items. Even so, the reduced hours for the reading rooms resulted in only a 2.8% cut in reading room costs (lower than an across the board cut). Obviously the remainder of the S&E budget had to be reduced by more than 4.3% to make up for this.

One way to illustrate this is to examine the costs of keeping the reading rooms open on Sundays. [We can do this easily because during the 1930's this was a separate line item.] In 1933, for example, Congress appropriated about $20 thousand to keep the Library open on Sundays [in 1986 dollars this is about $173 thousand]. Keeping the reading rooms open on Sundays in 1986 might cost about $380 thousand or more than twice that amount. Other staff costs have experienced a similar increase.

Because most of the staff in the reading room earn special pay and overtime for working during the evenings and on Sunday, closing during this time resulted in the minimum number of staff terminations.

CONCLUSIONS

The budgetary declines experienced by the Library of Congress since 1978 are unprecedented. A smoothed indicator of change [such as the change from the average of the previous five years] shows that the most recent reductions came during a period of sustained real decline. Mr. Davis' comparison with previous Library budgets needs to be reconsidered in light of the factors presented in this analysis.

TABLE 1.—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BUDGET IN CURRENT DOLLARS

Year	Library budget—Davis' figures (millions)	Corrections to Davis' figures	Library operating budget (current dollars' millions)	Operating budget yearly change (percent)
1914	$0.61		$0.61	
1915	.65		.65	6.72

[2] This is important because Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (GRH) reductions must be equally assessed against all line items in an agency's budget.

TABLE 1.—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BUDGET IN CURRENT DOLLARS—Continued

Year	Library budget—Davis' figures (millions)	Corrections to Davis' figures	Library operating budget (current dollars' millions)	Operating budget yearly change (percent)
1916	.66		.66	1.54
1917	.68		.68	3.18
1918	.70		.70	2.64
1919	.71		.71	1.86
1920	.73		.73	2.10
1921	1.11		1.11	52.06
1922	1.09		1.09	(1.26)
1923	1.10		1.10	.73
1924	1.07		1.07	(2.72)
1925	1.24		1.24	15.31
1926	1.37		1.37	10.61
1927	1.40		1.40	2.42
1928	1.65		1.65	17.73
1929	1.90		1.90	15.30
1930	1.96		1.96	2.95
1931	4.10	($.150)	2.50	33.04
1932	2.45		2.45	(5.88)
1933	2.97		2.97	21.32
1934	2.17		2.17	(26.80)
1935	6.60	(4.28)	2.32	6.81
1936	2.59		2.59	11.41
1937	2.62		2.62	1.24
1938	2.95		2.95	12.75
1939	3.02		3.02	2.37
1940	3.16		3.16	4.53
1941	3.57		3.57	12.97
1942	3.95		3.95	10.67
1943	3.74		3.74	(5.44)
1944	4.17		4.17	11.56
1945	4.50		4.50	7.97
1946	5.31		5.31	18.00
1947	6.54		6.54	23.15
1948	6.72		6.72	2.80
1949	7.44		7.44	10.67
1950	8.22		8.22	10.49
1951	8.56		8.56	4.09
1952	9.26		9.26	8.23
1953	9.44		9.44	1.97
1954	9.46		9.46	.19
1955	9.56		9.56	1.08
1956	10.26		10.26	7.31
1957	10.64		10.64	3.67
1958	12.17		12.17	14.43
1959	13.39		13.39	10.00
1960	14.30		14.30	6.82
1961	16.09		16.09	12.47
1962	17.19		17.19	6.88
1963	19.91		19.91	15.77
1964	20.49		20.49	2.93
1965	24.08		24.08	17.53
1966	26.35		26.35	9.43
1967	31.47		31.47	19.43
1968	37.14		37.14	18.02
1969	41.71		41.71	12.31
1970	46.96		46.96	12.57
1971	53.36		53.36	13.63
1972	68.46		68.46	28.30
1973	79.10	(3.85)	75.25	9.92
1974	87.13	(2.18)	84.95	12.88
1975	98.79	(2.55)	96.24	13.30
1976	119.41	(2.86)	116.54	21.09

TABLE 1.—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BUDGET IN CURRENT DOLLARS—Continued

Year	Library budget—Davis' figures (millions)	Corrections to Davis' figures	Library operating budget (current dollars' millions)	Operating budget yearly change (percent)
1977	142.01	(1.50)	140.51	20.56
1978	167.08	(5.99)	161.10	14.65
1979	185.75	(3.63)	182.12	13.05
1980	190.71		190.71	4.71
1981	195.56		195.56	2.55
1982	206.45		206.45	5.57
1983	219.00		219.00	6.08
1984	238.22	(11.50)	226.72	3.52
1985	238.50		238.50	5.20
1986	220.20		220.20	(7.67)

TABLE 2.—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BUDGET IN MILLIONS OF 1986 DOLLARS

Years	Library operating budget (millions of current dollars)	CPI-U	Library operating budget (millions of constant 1986 dollars	1-year change (percent)	5-year change (percent)
1914	$0.61	30.1	$6.64		
1915	0.65	30.4	7.01	5.67	
1916	0.66	32.7	6.62	(5.61)	
1917	0.68	38.4	5.82	(12.14)	
1918	0.70	45.1	5.08	(12.61)	
1919	0.71	51.8	4.51	(11.32)	(27.69)
1920	0.73	60.0	3.97	(11.85)	(31.58)
1921	1.11	53.6	6.76	70.22	30.07
1922	1.09	50.2	7.13	5.42	36.37
1923	1.10	51.1	7.06	(1.04)	28.49
1924	1.07	51.2	6.85	(2.91)	16.38
1925	1.24	52.5	7.70	12.46	21.23
1926	1.37	53.0	8.44	9.56	18.87
1927	1.40	52.0	8.81	4.39	18.48
1928	1.65	51.3	10.51	19.33	35.28
1929	1.90	51.3	12.12	15.30	43.23
1930	1.96	50.0	12.81	5.63	34.53
1931	2.60	45.6	18.68	45.88	77.25
1932	2.45	40.9	19.60	4.93	55.73
1933	2.97	38.8	25.07	27.89	70.02
1934	2.17	40.1	17.76	(29.17)	.56
1935	2.32	41.1	18.50	4.21	(1.49)
1936	2.59	41.5	20.42	10.34	2.48
1937	2.62	43.0	19.95	(2.29)	(1.59)
1938	2.95	42.2	22.92	14.89	12.68
1939	3.02	41.6	23.80	3.85	19.55
1940	3.16	42.0	24.64	3.54	16.69
1941	3.57	44.1	26.51	7.59	18.65
1942	3.95	48.8	26.52	.01	12.53
1943	3.74	51.8	23.62	(10.92)	(5.05)
1944	4.17	52.7	25.90	9.66	3.53
1945	4.50	53.9	27.34	5.56	7.49
1946	5.31	58.5	29.73	8.72	14.43
1947	6.54	66.9	32.01	7.68	20.24
1948	6.72	72.1	30.53	(4.62)	10.15
1949	7.44	71.4	34.12	11.75	17.24
1950	8.22	72.1	37.33	9.41	21.42
1951	8.56	77.8	36.01	(3.54)	9.98
1952	9.26	79.5	38.14	5.91	12.18
1953	9.44	80.1	38.60	1.20	9.57
1954	9.46	80.5	38.48	(.31)	4.45
1955	9.56	80.2	39.04	1.46	3.52

TABLE 2.—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS BUDGET IN MILLIONS OF 1986 DOLLARS—Continued

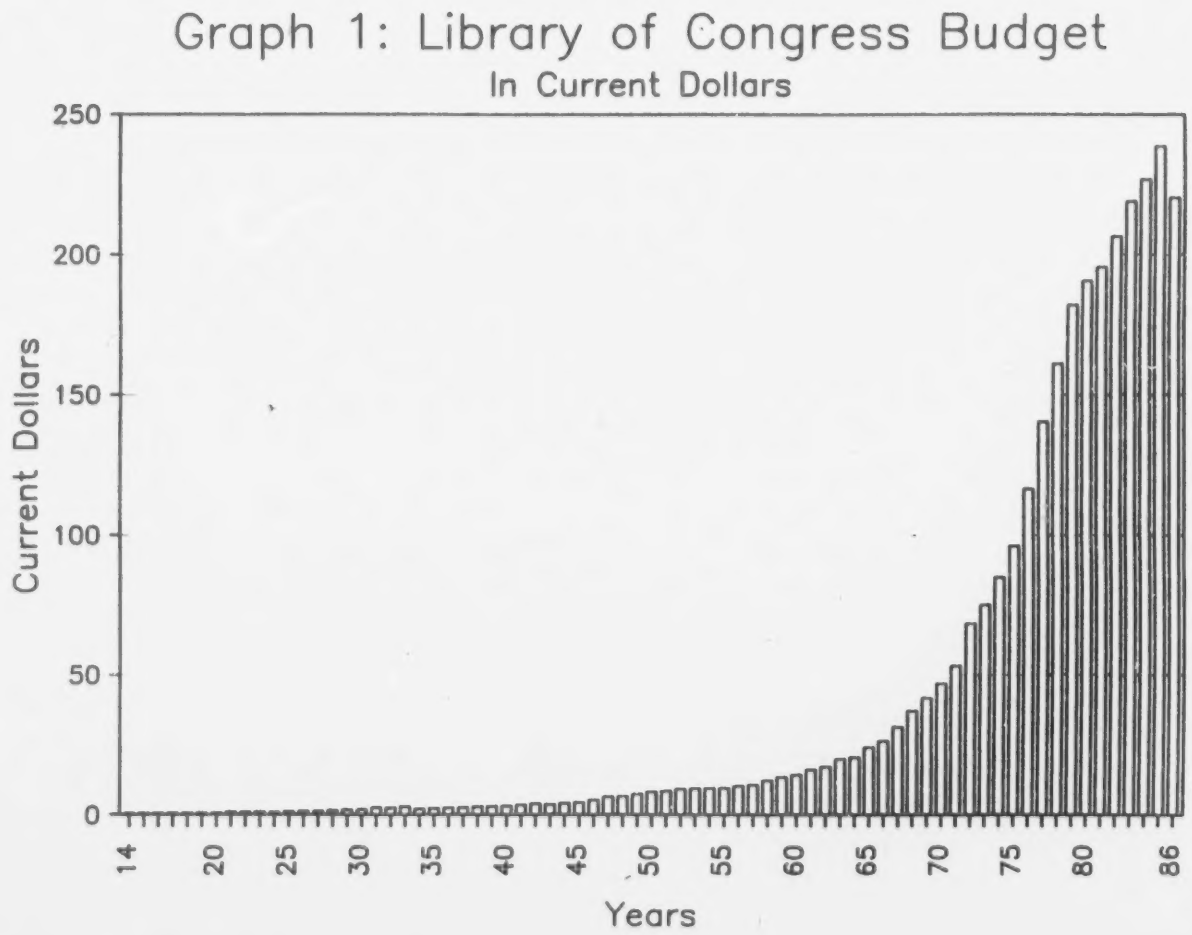
Years	Library operating budget (millions of current dollars)	CPI-U	Library operating budget (millions of constant 1986 dollars	1-year change (percent)	5-year change (percent)
1956	10.26	81.4	41.28	5.73	8.47
1957	10.64	84.3	41.32	.11	5.66
1958	12.17	86.6	46.03	11.39	15.81
1959	13.39	87.3	50.23	9.12	21.82
1960	14.30	88.7	52.81	5.13	21.17
1961	16.09	89.6	58.80	11.34	26.90
1962	17.19	90.6	62.15	5.70	24.70
1963	19.91	91.7	71.09	14.39	31.64
1964	20.49	92.9	72.23	1.60	22.39
1965	24.08	94.5	83.46	15.54	31.60
1966	26.35	97.2	88.79	6.39	27.67
1967	31.47	100.0	103.07	16.09	36.44
1968	37.14	104.2	116.73	13.26	39.42
1969	41.71	109.8	124.41	6.58	33.99
1970	46.96	116.3	132.23	6.28	28.02
1971	53.36	121.3	144.06	8.95	27.44
1972	68.46	125.3	178.94	24.21	44.19
1973	75.25	133.1	185.17	3.48	32.95
1974	84.95	147.7	188.35	1.72	23.13
1975	96.24	161.2	195.53	3.81	17.97
1976	116.54	170.5	223.86	14.49	25.47
1977	140.51	181.5	253.54	13.26	30.44
1978	161.10	195.4	270.01	6.50	29.01
1979	182.12	217.4	274.35	1.61	21.26
1980	190.71	246.8	253.06	(7.76)	3.95
1981	195.56	272.4	235.12	(7.09)	(7.78)
1982	206.45	289.1	233.87	(.53)	(9.08)
1983	219.00	298.4	240.36	2.77	(5.10)
1984	226.72	311.1	238.67	(.70)	(3.51)
1985	238.50	322.2	242.42	1.57	.92
1986	220.20	327.5	220.20	(9.17)	(7.51)

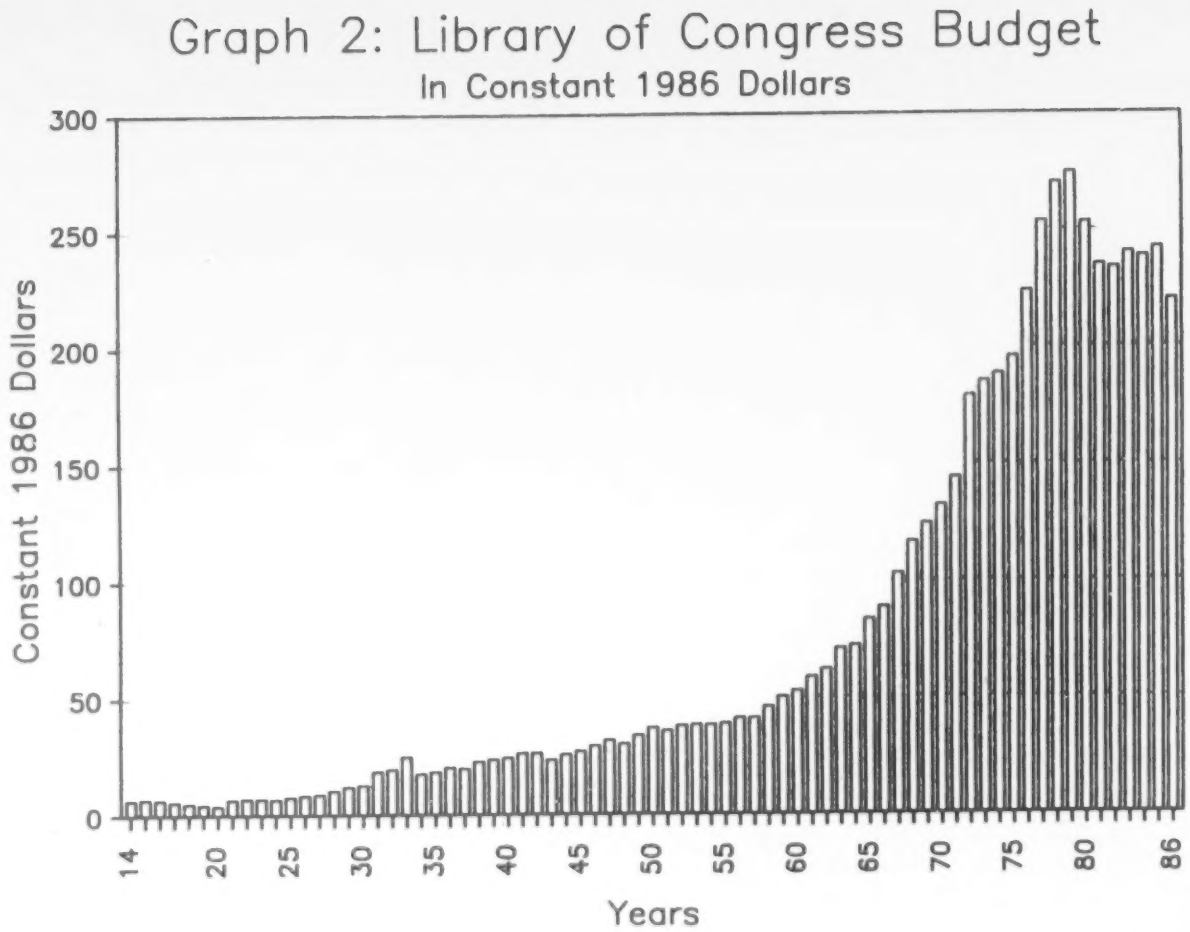
TABLE 3.—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS S&E BUDGET IN CONSTANT DOLLARS

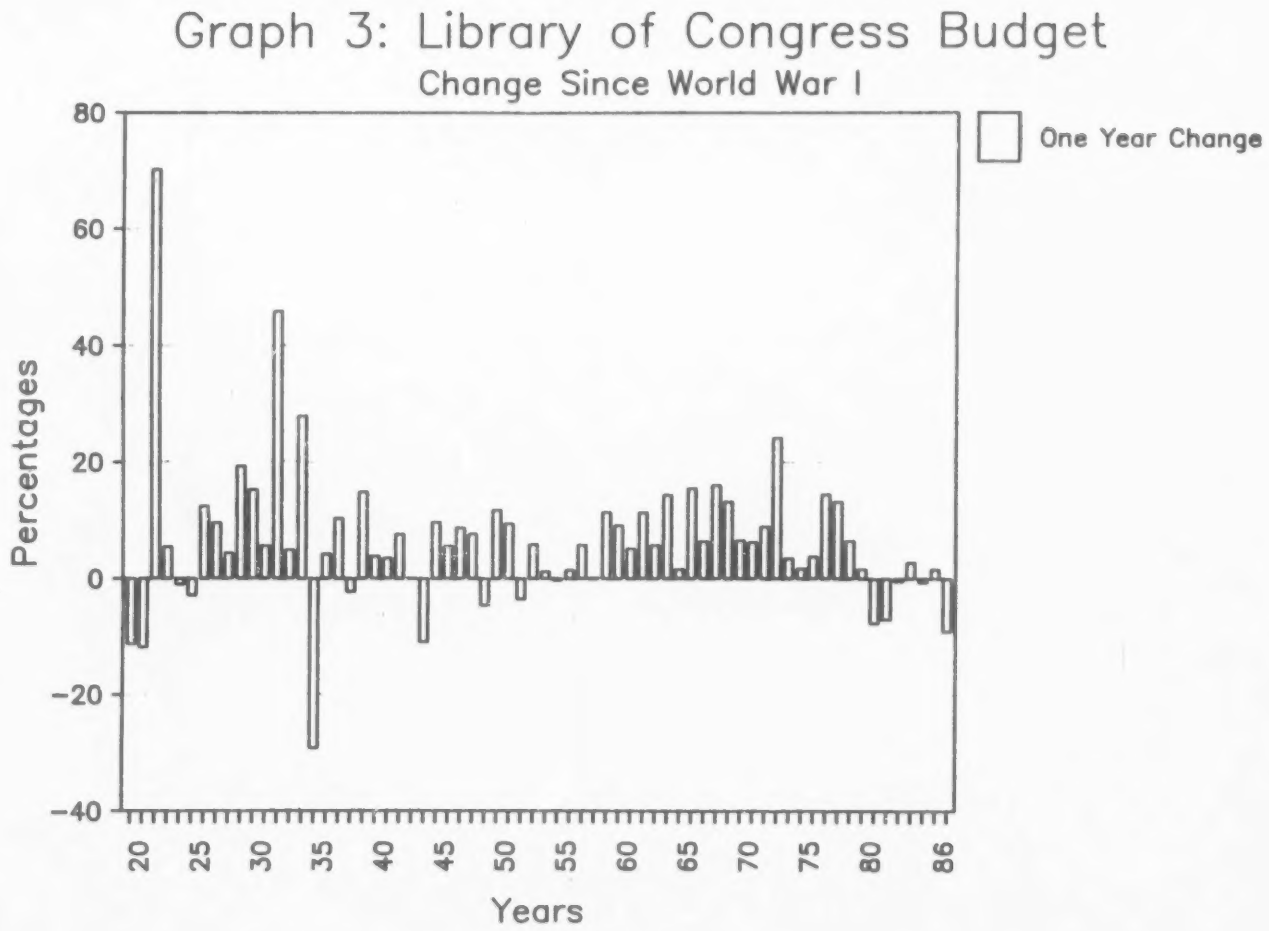
Year	S&E budget (constant dollars—millions)	1-year change (percent)	5-year change (percent)
1939	$13.12		
1940	13.59	3.56	
1941	15.15	11.47	
1942	14.89	(1.75)	
1943	13.21	(11.27)	
1944	15.52	17.49	10.91
1945	15.45	(.46)	6.74
1946	17.14	10.98	15.50
1947	17.35	1.24	13.88
1948	15.53	(10.51)	(1.29)
1949	17.52	12.82	8.17
1950	18.94	8.10	14.11
1951	18.33	(3.22)	5.98
1952	19.84	8.20	13.11
1953	19.95	.59	10.65
1954	19.57	(1.92)	3.45
1955	19.66	.48	1.74
1956	20.69	5.24	6.28
1957	20.63	.29	3.46
1958	23.51	13.95	16.96
1959	25.31	7.67	21.63
1960	26.43	4.42	20.35

TABLE 3.—LIBRARY OF CONGRESS S&E BUDGET IN CONSTANT DOLLARS—Continued

Year	S&E budget (constant dollars—millions)	1-year change (percent)	5-year change (percent)
1961	29.69	12.31	27.32
1962	30.56	2.95	21.69
1963	35.98	17.72	32.75
1964	34.29	(4.70)	15.85
1965	38.13	11.19	21.46
1966	40.41	6.00	19.82
1967	44.29	9.60	23.47
1968	49.69	12.19	28.67
1969	53.75	8.16	29.94
1970	58.80	9.41	29.94
1971	62.59	6.45	26.74
1972	88.69	41.69	64.77
1973	82.01	(7.52)	30.80
1974	88.56	7.98	28.03
1975	96.05	8.47	26.17
1976	108.06	12.50	29.29
1977	148.17	37.12	59.89
1978	132.69	(10.45)	26.89
1979	133.51	.62	16.39
1980	136.76	2.44	10.56
1981	126.35	(7.62)	(4.17)
1982	130.47	3.27	(3.71)
1983	136.36	4.51	3.34
1984	135.67	(.50)	2.25
1985	137.25	1.16	3.10
1986	128.00	(6.74)	(3.92)


Graph 1: Library of Congress Budget
In Current Dollars
Current Dollars
250
200
150
100
50
0
14
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
75
80
86
Years


Graph 2: Library of Congress Budget
In Constant 1986 Dollars
Constant 1986 Dollars
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
14
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
75
80
86
Years


Graph 3: Library of Congress Budget
Change Since World War I
One Year Change
Percentages
80
60
40
20
0
−20
−40
20
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
75
80
86
Years

INTENTIONAL
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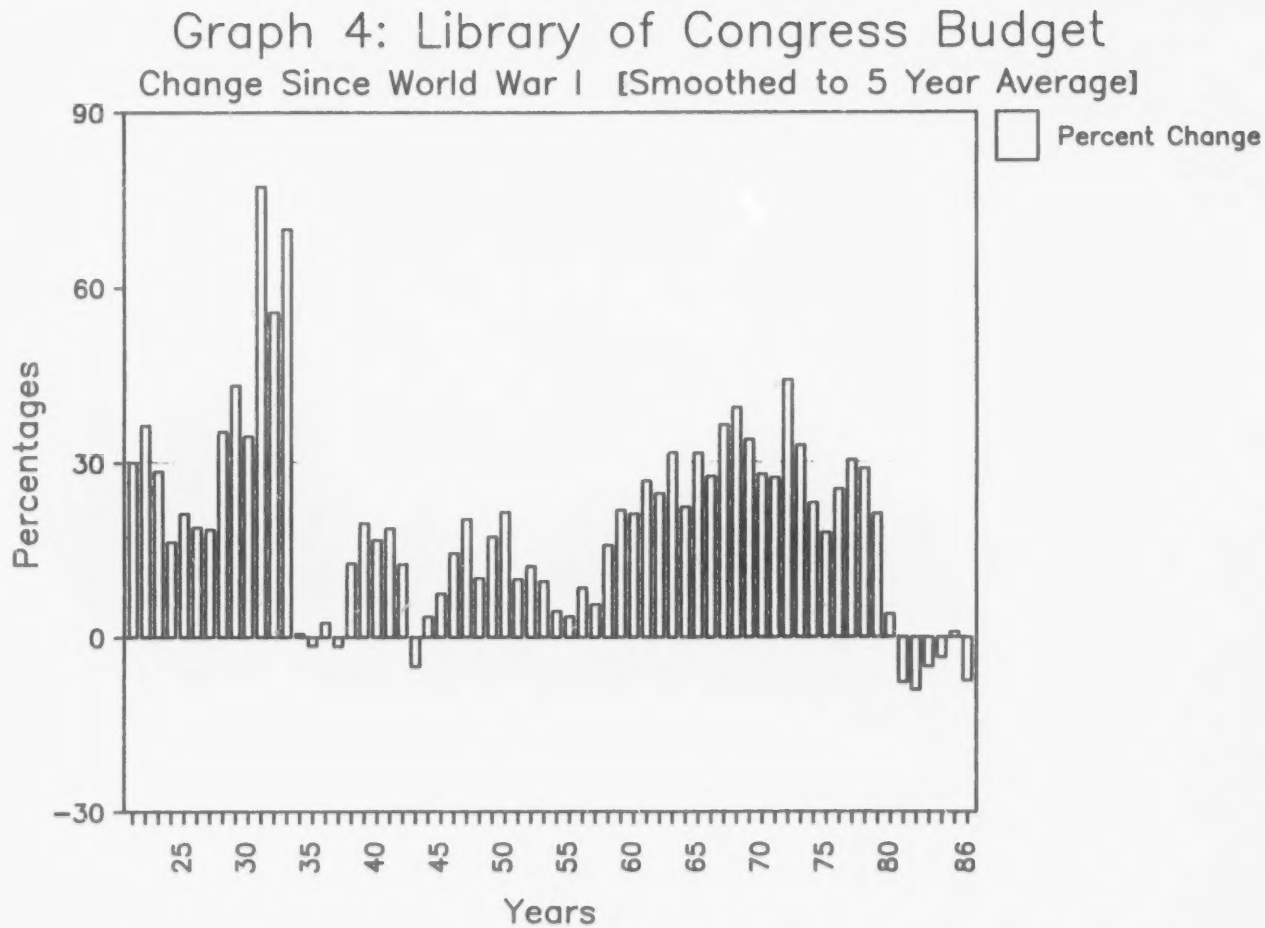
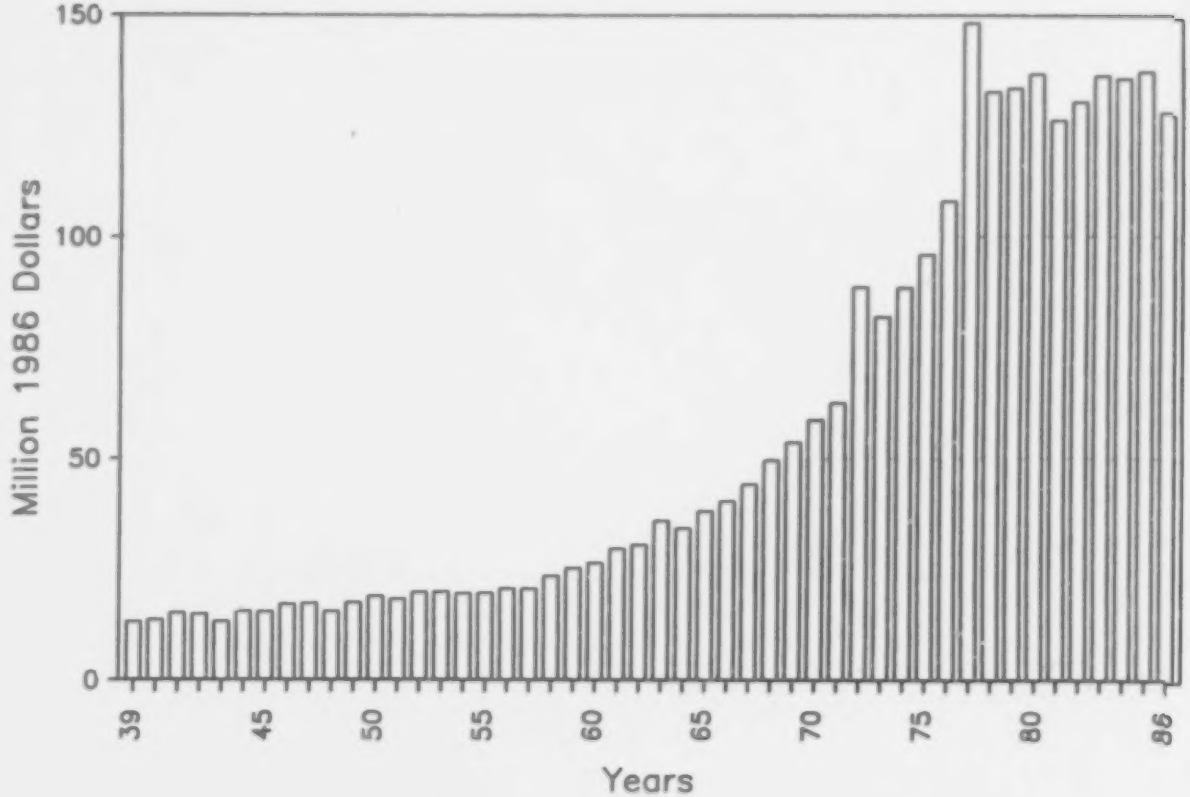
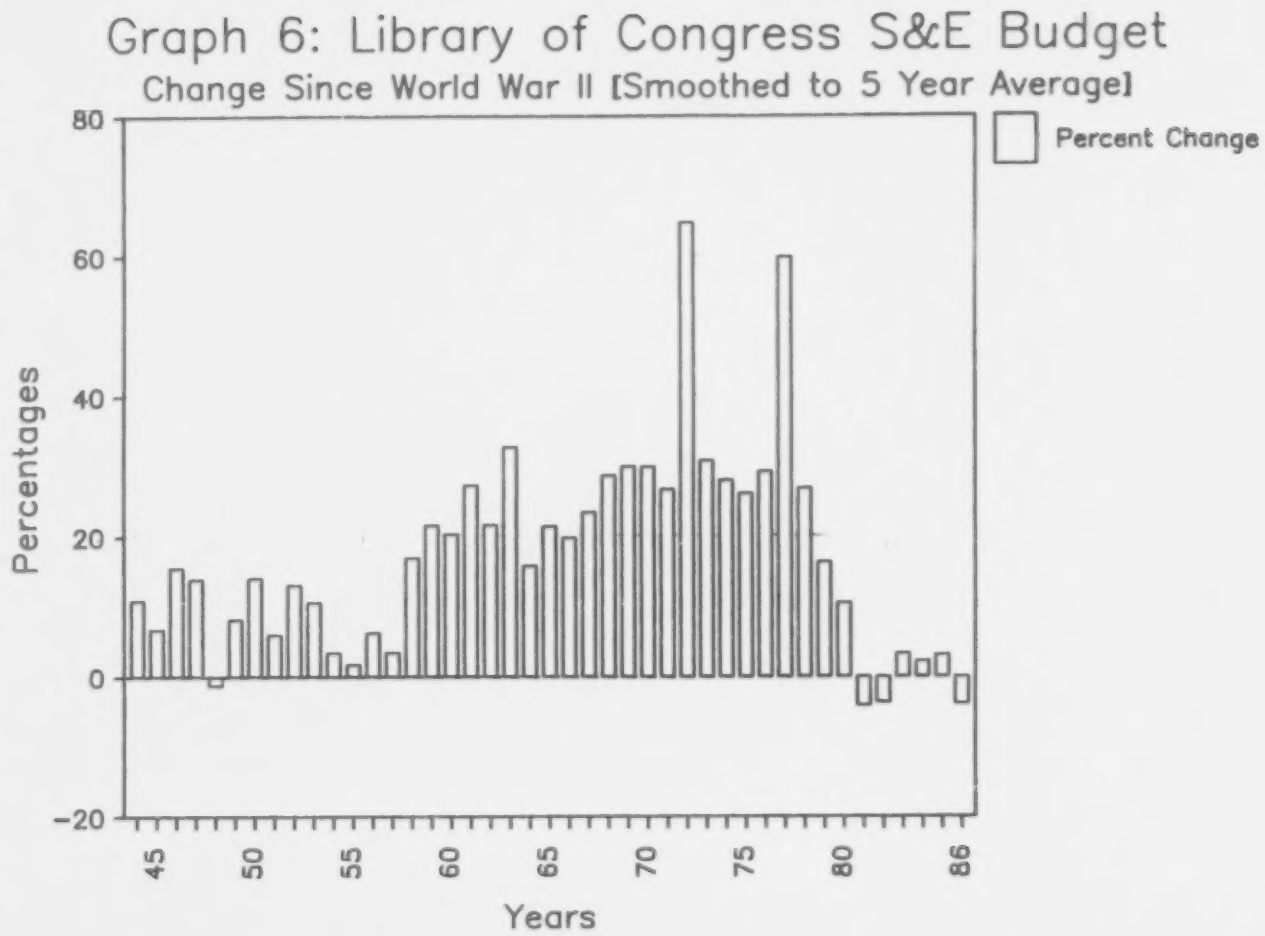

Graph 4: Library of Congress Budget
Change Since World War I [Smoothed to 5 Year Average]
Percent Change
Percentages
90
60
30
0
-30
25
30
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
75
80
86
Years

Graph 5: Library of Congress S&E Budget

In Millions of 1986 Dollars




Graph 6: Library of Congress S&E Budget
Change Since World War II [Smoothed to 5 Year Average]
Percent Change
Percentages
80
60
40
20
0
-20
45
50
55
60
65
70
75
80
86
Years

STATEMENT OF RICHARD P. KLEEMAN, SENIOR VICE PRESIDENT, ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN PUBLISHERS, INC.

Speaking for the book publishing industry, the Association of American Publishers wishes to join other members of the nation's book community—authors, scholars, and librarians—in deploring the deep cuts in the budget for the Library of Congress and in urging that they be alleviated by your Subcommittee. While we recognize that, for better or worse, Gramm-Rudman-Hollings mandates substantial cutbacks in federal programs, we regard the double-dose of budget reductions—first by Congress and thereafter under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings—as entirely excessive and, in the words of Librarian of Congress Daniel J. Boorstin, "antidemocratic and antiknowledge." The publishing and library communities, while not always in total agreement stand solidly together on this and other issues affecting intellectual freedom and creative endeavors: we believe that the deep reductions in the Library of Congress budget would have a profoundly damaging effect on both.

Lest our protest be viewed as self-serving regarding cuts in funds for the acquisition of books and other materials, let us summarize briefly some of the other drastic effects on the reading public at large of the impending curbs on Library activities:

Authors and researchers will be hampered in their work by the curtailment of weekday hours and the Sunday/holidays closings. As Dr. Boorstin pointed out, this will make the Library virtually inaccessible to those who must work at regular daytime jobs.

Not only the purchase of books, but their cataloging and classification—including the Cataloging in Publication program so popular with publishers—will suffer. Dr. Beverly Lynch, President of the American Library Association, estimated that, with the 22 per cent cutback imposed on these programs, at least 25,000 fewer books would be cataloged over a year's time.

Copyright, considered by many to be the lifeblood of intellectual activity, is a function of the Library of Congress. Register of Copyrights Ralph Oman has estimated that his office alone would suffer a $750,000 reduction under the double cutback faced by the Library. The resulting curtailment of staff and activites would place added burdens on an already overloaded and crucially important system.

Furthermore, the U.S. Government is just beginning fully to appreciate the critical role of copyright industries in our increasingly information-oriented economy. U.S. trade in copyrighted works is, to an ever-increasing degree, crucial to our position in world markets. The copyright and information-related industries contributed more than $153 billion to the U.S. economy in 1982 and the "potential for export growth in goods and services produced by the copyright industry is likely the highest sector in the U.S. economy," according to a recent report to the U.S. Trade Representative. Any cutback in the strength and efficiency of the Copyright Office which would undermine this nation's copyright system would be, to say the least, a foolish economy.

Publishers traditionally waive royalties on reproduction of books and magazines and other materials for use by the blind and physically handicapped. The budget for this invaluable Library of Congress service would be reduced 22 percent; according to some estimates, this means that the blind and handicapped would be deprived of obtaining some 80,000 new books in braille or "talking book" form.

Surely any reduction in the Library's pioneering efforts to find new ways to preserve fragile printed matter would be short-sighted, yet the budget for preservation faces a reduction of 18.4 per cent.

In short, the book publishing community cannot stand by while a mistaken sense of budgetary priorities is allowed to contribute to the deterioration of the leading library of our nation—and of the free world. While we leave to budgetary experts the precise sums needed to maintain the high quality of the Library of Congress, we generally support what Dr. Lynch—speaking for some 42,000 members of the library community—called the Library's "revised and most reasonable request" to restore the most severe cuts and to enable the Library of Congress "barely to maintain current services."

We cannot, in closing, find words any more eloquent to describe the present crisis than those used by Librarian Boorstin in his throughtful and deeply-felt appeal to you last month:

"The strength—and the weakness—of the cause which I espouse on behalf of the Congress' Library and the World of Learning is precisely that we do not speak for any special interest or any one party or opinion. The cause of knowledge is the most general of all interests for a free people. The beneficiaries of knowledge, of the information supplied to Congress and the free explorers of knowledge, are everywhere. Their largest numbers are still unborn. We will fail in our duty to our pos-

terity if we do not hand on to them the fully-stocked, properly organized, treasure of wisdom of the past which it has taken us two centuries to accumulate."

Statement of Andrea Eagan, President, National Writers Union

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CUTS

In a year when the American people must try to cope with a request of $300 billion for defense in the Federal budget, a year when funds are urgently needed for the homeless and hungry, for education and health care, to raise an outcry over a paltry $18 million cut in the Library of Congress budget may seem off the point. But some cuts have wider repercussions than others and the effects of this one will send shocks for years to come, if it is not reversed and funding promptly restored.

Eighteen million, out of the Library's budget, has already resulted in a reduction in the purchase of books and other materials and in preservation of the Library's collection. For those of us who use libraries for research, the completeness and condition of the collection is of paramount importance. The Library of Congress has become an essential resource for writers and others in New York and other cities, as our public libraries' funds have been so severely cut in the past decade. The NYPL, once an unparalleled public library system, has been unable to keep up its collections, to preserve what it has and to replace what has been lost or stolen. With a great deal of money, work and dedication, the damage may eventually be corrected. In the meantime, for those of us who can't wait a decade to complete our research, there has been the Library of Congress.

The Library of Congress, with its vast, well cared for collections in law and science, public affairs, local history, as well as its stores of irreplaceable (and otherwise unobtainable) public documents, has been a wonderful place to work. Service has been swift and courteous, the catalogue system has been clear and complete (and handily computerized in recent years), the books and periodicals well kept, the sschedule accommodating to the working public and to the scholar in Washington for a limited stay. All that is affected by the $18 million cut.

For the public, the most obvious effect has been on the Library's hours. The Library of Congress is now open only until 5:30 PM, except on Wednesdays. For students and those with jobs, for those of us who go to Washington especially to do research, often on a tight deadline and tighter budget, that 26 percent cut in hours reduces the libraries value by much more. The cut makes the library almost completely unavailable to many. It reduces access, not only to documents, but to knowledge and information.

The effects will be felt, not only this year, but for many years. Every book not bought, every ancient pamphlet allowed to crumble, every scrap of microfilm faded reduces our ability to know our world, to understand and evaluate our history. It reduces the writer's breadth of knowledge and vision, the scholar's ability to analyze, the people's access to their own past.

Eighteen million is a tiny sum. Cut from a warhead or a bomber, from aid to Mobutu's Zaire or Chun's Korea, it will hardly be missed. Cut from the Library's budget, it will be devastating. Restored, it will benefit not only those who will use the Library this year, but all our generations to come.

Statement of the Association of American Publishers, Inc.

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Statement by Joseph A. Hasson

A PLEA ON BEHALF OF THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

The most important and influential institution for me when I was growing up, next to the public schools I attended in Seattle, was the public library. The one I used, endowed by Andrew Carnegie, two blocks from my parents' home, located on the corner of 23d and Yesler Way, was housed in a low, brown brick building with red-tiled roof, surrounded by a carpet-like lawn, well-manicured and trimmed, and tall, beautiful, ram-rod straight poplar trees.

The children's librarian, Ms. Sonia Wederblad, took me and other children in hand, and guided us to books of adventure, history, animals, and science. She was a kind, attractive, blond-haired lady who had a way with youngsters that made them feel comfortable and at ease—the prototype of the kind of person to deal with chil-

dren, who were shy, uneasy with strangers and yet filled with a curiousity to learn what was in those books. If I developed an interest in reading, much credit must go to her for she provided much of the motivation and encouragement. One should mention, too, the summer reading program and Saturday morning story hours. The summer reading program guided one to good books, set goals which were reasonable and attainable with moderate effort and yielded tangible rewards in the form of stars and a certificate of accomplishment. The Saturday morning story hour helped to feed the minds of imaginative children and broadened their acquaintenace with good literature. The net impact of all this was to help one establish good habits, exposing one to the friendly world of books—the kinds of habits that stand one in good stead throughout one's life.

Even before I was old enough, I explored books in the adult section of the library, where I found Jack London, Ibsen, Shakespeare, Sir Francis Bacon, Will Durant, books in chemistry, mathematics, psychology, philosophy and the wider range of human knowledge. It was in that Public Library where I was first introduced to Plato's Republic and Aristotle's Metaphysics even if they were somewhat above my level of understanding. One book which had a great impact on me was the biography of Marie Curie—a woman of science and two-time winner of the Nobel Prize—and her arduous efforts in the isolation of radium. In addition to the branch library, I would walk a couple miles or more to the Main Library downtown sometimes in connection with a school project and at other times just to browse around the larger and more extensive collection of books. The point is that the public library played an important role in the life of a growing youngster; it helped to mold attitudes and interests that have had a long time effect.

The facility was there, provided by a Community that cared, for all to take advantage of. The library was a fun place to go, a place where one could learn new things, meet old friends and makes new ones.

Since those early, formative years, I have used libraries all over this Nation and abroad in different cities, countries, and Universities. One of the most interesting was the Library of the British Museum in London where a plaque commemorates where Karl Marx sat for many years, writing his Das Kapital, a work of far-ranging influence on the world we live in. It was John Maynard Keynes who wrote that "the ideas of economists and political philosophers, both when they are right and when they are wrong are more powerful than is commonly understood. Indeed, the world is ruled by little else. Practical men, who believe themselves to be quite exempt from any intellectual influences, are usually the slaves of some defunct economist. Madmen in authority, who hear voices in the air, are distilling their frenzy from some academic scribbler of a few years back." Many of these scribblers do their work in libraries where they can ingest the ideas of great minds that have preceded them and adapt them to the problems of more contemporary societies. These libraries provide essential source materials for research and writing. They enable one to learn what others have done and to add one's own contributions. As one great scholar has put it "We stand on the shoulders of the giants who have lived before us."

Over the past several years, I have made extensive use of the research facilities of the Library of Congress, the greatest collection of books, journals, newspapers, microfilm, other source materials of any library in the world. The modern Library of Congress, established after the British burned Washington in the War of 1812, was built on the 8,000 or so volumes sold to the Federal Government by Thomas Jefferson, probably the most erudite of our President and a great bibliophile. When the bill establishing the Library was signed by President Adams, he expressed the hope that "the sluice gates of knowledge would hereby be opened." It was not until 1898 that the Library acquired its own home—the Thomas Jefferson building. It now occupies three buildings, including the John Adams and the James Madison buildings. I write to raise an alarm: the Library of Congress has been put at risk as a result of budget cuts under the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Bill. The Bill indiscriminately imposes budget cuts on a wide range of government programs while protecting broad classes of expenditures. The ax falls on a balance of unexempted classes, without regard to national priorities. Library appropriations reduced by three percent last year, are being reduced by an added 4.5 percent for fiscal 1986. Cuts next year and in succeeding periods through 1991 will be even deeper. The consequences for the Library could be devastating. Books the Library would have acquired will be lost. Services offered to scholars have already been reduced by more than 30 percent. Efforts to preserve materials in process of deterioration will be sharply curtailed. Bibliographic information disseminated to hundreds of libraries throughout the Nation—public and research libraries has been sharply reduced. Adverse consequences are already being felt and librarians, scholars and general library users all over the Nation are complaining. Real harm is being done to the intellectual life of

the country. Foreign scholars who would come to the United States to use Library of Congress facilities will not visit us; the reputation of this country as a world center of learning will be compromised. This Nation's position as a leader of the free world, will be impaired.

Last Wednesday, May 8, a Hearing of the Joint Committee on the Library, chaired by Representative Frank Annunzio of Illinois revealed several important points. First, officials of the Library, confronted by budget cuts under Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, had some discretion as to how those would be allocated among the Library's diverse activities. However, those officials were placed on the defensive because their internal allocations did not adequately take into account benefit-cost relationships of activities reduced. For instance, 2.8 percent of their budget reductions were related to reading room and research facilities; yet the hours of opening to the public were reduced by close to 35 percent. There is a disproportion here that cannot be easily explained. Reducing hours of reading rooms is not a minor matter when it is recognized that many Library users come to Washington in the belief they will have easy accessibility to its facillities. Hence, when hours are reduced so drastically, the consequences on Library users—actual and potential—can be much greater than the 35 percent figure would indicate.

Cut-backs in acquisitions implies that books and journals are not purchased; the opportunity to acquire them once lost can be lost forever. An irrecoverable gap is left in the Lib ry's collection—the Nation's library of last resort. Present and future generations are penalized.

The reduction in Library appropriations has meant a cut-back in personnel of close to 300, a serious matter when it is realized that these are experts and specialists of one kind or another. A loss of their skills not only involves a loss of income to affected individuals: important know-how that makes the Library an on-going concern, meeting demands of the Congress and the public, is lost—perhaps, never to be recovered.

The Library of Congress, therefore, should be regarded not only as a library per se but as a focal point around which the intellectual and academic life of the Nation revolves. Many of the Nation's greatest novelists, historians, poets, humanists, philosophers and other intellectuals have at one time or another used the Library's facilities. To impair its functions is to impair, in some measure, the intellectual life of the Nation. The broader public must be aware of this role that the Library of Congress plays. Your Congressional Representatives should hear from you. The importance of Libraries was made clear to me when I was growing up in the Pacific Northwest. They have served me well over these past many years. Hence, I feel it right to raise the cry—Save the Library! Write to your Congressmen to help in this matter!

HOOD COLLEGE,
Frederick, MD, March 24, 1986.

Hon. BEVERLY BYRON,
U.S. Congress,

Hon. CHARLES MATHIAS,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR MATHIAS AND CONGRESSWOMAN BYRON: We are submitting to you these petitions signed by residents of Frederick County Maryland and Hood students who are protesting the reduction in Library of Congress hours. We are in the process of gathering more names. We have found that there is enormous support for keeping the library open in the evenings and on Sunday.

The originals are being sent to Senator Mathias with copies to Congresswoman Byron and Dr. Boorstin. We trust that you will take the necessary action to restore the longer hours to serve the public.

Sincerely,

LEONARD LATKOVSKI, PH.D.,
Professor of History.
GRETA FRIEDMAN.

Date [illegible]

~~1.~~ We protest the budget cuts to the Library of Congress.
3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.
4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

NAME	ADDRESS
Carolee R Dane	Hood College
Alex Russo	Hood College
Susan A. Harrison	Hood College, Frederick, MD
Evelyn T Ridale	Hood College
Sherry Montag	Hood College
Eve Walton	Hood College
Brenda Tracy	Hood College
Ghajubah Qwenatub	Hood College
Elena Y. Tersakh	Hood College
Margaret Rose	Hood College
Marvin Watts	Hood College
Gladys Wolfe	Hood College
[illegible]	Hood College
Fran Taylor	Hood College
Mari Martin	Hood College
Martha E. Alexander	Hood College
Roxie Tzenyar	Hood College
Bernita R. Grass	Hood College
Julie L. Juul	Hood College
Marvin Farbstein	Hood College

PETITION

Date 3-21-86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

~~3. We demand that library evening hours be restored immediately.~~ SUNDAY

Name	Address
[illegible]	314 W. College Ter., Frederick, Md 21701
Susan C. Butler	24400 Peachtree Rd, Clarksburg, MD 20871
[illegible]	303 W. College Ter, Frederick, MD 21701
[illegible] B. Tressler	314 Upper College Terrace, Fdk. Md.
[illegible]	301 Upper College Ter Frederick Md
[illegible]	300 Magnolia Ave
[illegible]	300 Upper College Terr.
[illegible]	324 W. College Frederick MD 21701
James B. Ranch	324 W. College Ter Frederick, Md
Ronald F. Folkard	332 W. College Ter. Fred. Md.
[illegible]	305 W College Terr, Fred Md
[illegible]	314 W. College Terr Frederick Md
[illegible]	313 4 [illegible]
Shelley Sean Anderson	7026 Mt Church Road Middletown
[illegible]	38 E 2nd St Frederick Md 21701
Bugle O'Connor	HOOD COLLEGE
Leonard Latkowski	205 Upper College Terrace, Frederick Md.
Mary Ann Dorsky	24009 Sugar Cane La, Gaithersburg Md.
Paul J. Lowen	12702 Veirs Mill Rd., Rockville, Md. 20853
Doug Peterson	22 College Ave Frederick Md 21701

Date 3-24-86

1. We protest the budget cuts to the Library of Congress.
2. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.
3. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

NAME	ADDRESS
Betty Mayfield	22 E. 4th St., Frederick, Md 21701
Elizabeth Chang	2 Tapiola Ct, Rockville, Md 20850
[illegible] Robert J. Aiken	540 SHELLEY ST. LIVERMORE, CA. 94550
H Spiegel	1206 Danielle Dr. Frederick MD 21701
Susan B. Barry	Hood College Frederick Md. 21701
A J Brandler	821 PHILADELPHIA AVE SILVER SPRING, MD 20910
Deborah Anne Freed	18233-6 Swiss Circle Gaithersburg, MD 20874
Sharon Rice	6429 Mt. Dale Rd Thurmont, Md. 21788
Dina Jo Ornelas	271 Dill Avenue Frederick MD 21701
Amal Abdulleh	HOOD College Frederick MD. 21701
Susan Batroukhe	16 Helme Rd. Kingston, R.I. 02881
Kathleen A. Reinert	Hood College Frederick, MD 21701
Andrea G. Palmer	R.D #1 Denver Pa. 17517
Agnes Pierre-Antoine	PO Box 244 East Orange, NJ 07019
Juanita Robinson	Hood College Frederick Md 21701
Leila L. Poslaw	Wellesley College, Wellesley, Ma 02181
OLGA H. KITS	HOOD COLLEGE, FREDERICK MD 21701
Asifa Hassan	12311 BRAXFIELD CT #10 Rockville Md 20852
Toni Bowie	Hood College, Fred., MD 21701
Nancy Gillen	Rt. 1 Box 137 Middletown, MD 21769
[illegible] Hanson	125 W. 2nd Street, Frederick, MD 21701
Craig Lewis	125 W 2nd St. Frederick, MD 21701
[illegible]	→ Hood College Frederick, MD 21701
Nancy H. Hennessy	404 Elm St. Frederick, MD 21701
Laura M. Sweigert	Box 756 Hood College, Frederick, MD 21701
Kimberly Patterson	Box EE 1027 Hood College Frederick MD

Date 3-23-86

1. We protest the budget cuts to the Library of Congress.
2. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.
3. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

NAME	ADDRESS
[illegible]	[illegible] 645 [illegible], Frederick MD 21701
Cindy Edson	Box 557 Hood Frederick MD 217[illegible]
John Sweeney	40[illegible] Tranquility Ct Monrovia Md 21770.
[illegible]	9 East Fifth St. Frederick Md
Carrie Stephanie [illegible]	Hood College Frederick, MD 21701
Daniel B. Strickler, II	21E 3rd St. Fred Md.
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Hood College Box 57 Frederick MD
Kelley [illegible]	Hood College, Frederick, MD. 217[illegible] Box 655
Lona Varma	Hood College, Frederick MD 21701
Wanda D. Robinson	Hood College, Frederick, M.D. 21701
Sandra Roach	Hood College, Frederick, Md 21701
John Koepke	Frederick Md. 21701
Mary R. Kern	Hood College, Frederick MD 21701
Gary Seward	Hood College, Frederick, MD 21701
Mary Beth Klinger	Hood College, Frederick, MD 21701
LAURIE BAUER	2502 Vineyard Lane Crofton, MD. 21114.
Stacy Friand	332 W. College Ter. Fred Md

Date 3-22-86

1. We protest the budget cuts to the Library of Congress.
2. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.
3. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

NAME ADDRESS

1 [illegible] Riley - Hood College, Frederick, MD
2) Margaret S. Carter, 1512 Hillsdale Rd, Middletown, PA
(3) Michael J Currens 115A E. 2nd ST Frederick MD.
(4) Renee Lafferman 2068A Virts La. Jefferson, Md.
(5) J M Tate 343 Fairview Ave. Waynesboro, Pa.
(6) Ruth L Swilley 5670 Sinaletree Dr Frederick, Md
(7) Elizabeth Tate Hood College, Frederick, MD.
(8) Sarah Forbeck 3101 Buffalo Rd. New Windsor, Md
(9) Thyra I. Binau 113 Englewood Rd Hagerstown, Md 21740
10 Marta Vila - Hood College, Frederick, Md
11 [illegible] - 507 Stamped Rd BALT, MD [illegible]
112 Alexander Craw 330 W College Terr. Frederick MD 21701
113 Dorothy L Craw 330 W. College Terr. Frederick, Md 21701
[illegible] Warshaw 315 W. College Terrace, Frederick, Md. 21701
George E. Hickstrom 313 W. College Terrace Fred. Md 21701
[illegible] 313 W. College Terr. Fred. - Md 21701
Elizabeth A. McCain 317 W. College Terr. Fred. Md.
Mary Russell Smith 322 W. College Terr. Fred., Md.
Amos Russell Smith 311 Toudoun Valley Drive, Purcellville, Va.
Carlin Lair 1808 Jerlamer Valle Road Md. 21093
Susan Thayer 4724 Mussetter Rd. Ijamsville MD 21754
Michael Rhee 307 EAST 3rd ST Frederick, MD, 21701
Mr & Mrs Joseph Bum Co - Hanover Pa 17331
25 FAIRVIEW DR.

Date ~~[illegible]~~

1. We protest the budget cuts to the Library of Congress.
2. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.
3. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

NAME	ADRESS
Jay H. Zimmerman	412 Military Road Frederick MD 21701
Cynthia O. Brown	171 Poinsett Ln, Frederick MD 21701
John Tolly	312 West College Terrace Fred., MD 21701
Anne Y. Thomas	308 West College Terrace, Frederick, Md
Anne L. Snyder	Catapult Arts Gallery 114 W. Second St. Fred, Md. 21701
H. [illegible] Gates	118 E. Church St. Fred. Md.
Frances Tersillo	105 East Church Street, Fred., MD. 21701
Dr. and Mrs. Martin J. Swetnick	19154 Roman Way, Gaithersburg, Md. 20879
Daniel Kempler	234 Winterpar Lane Brunswick, Md 21716
Debra L. Raynack	7193A Cypress Ct., Frederick, MD 21701
Gladys Jacobson	9 Kline Blvd Fred Md 21701
Minnie Stern	Parkhurst 7B Fred Md 21701
Yvonne Ruggenheim	210 Magnolia Ave. Fred. Md. 21701
Paul A. Fiumara	8394 Curiosity Ct. Walkersville 21793
[illegible]	6907 Doublebrand Ct Frederick 21701
[illegible]	1326 Spit Rail Lane Frederick 21701
[illegible]	31 E. South St. Frederick MD 21701
[illegible]	604 Taney Ave. Frederick, MD. 21701
Doris B. Krask	9214 Oak Tree Circle Frederick Md 21701
Charles L. Gillis Jr.	221 E. 2nd St Fred, Md. 21701
Mary Hargis	

Date [illegible]

1. We protest the budget cuts to the Library of Congress.
2. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.
3. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

[illegible] 55 E. Patrick St. Fred. MD

Mary H. Warshowsky 315 W. College Terr. Fred., Md.

Charles E. Tressler 314 Up. College Terrace Frederick, Md.

Carol Lee Taylor 316 W College Terrace Frederick, Md 21701

Stephen H Warshowsky 76 Apple Way Frederick Md 21701

Daniel H. [illegible] 303 W. College Terr. Frederick, Md. 21701

Dr. + Mrs. Wm G. Roessler 7103 Rock Creek Dr. Frederick, Md. 21701

Pat Lautowski 205 Upper College Terrace Frederick, Md. 21701

Sister Edna Hickel 112 East Second St. Frederick, Md 21701

Sister Margaret Bauer 112 E. Second St. Frederick Md. 21701

Ronda Foland 332 W. College Terrace Frederick, Md. 21701

Cathy Gordon 8802 Utopia Place ~~Frederick, Md. 21701~~ Walkersville MD 21793

Glen Gordon 8802 UTOPIA PLACE WALKERSVILLE MD 21793

Karen Klein 8796 Discovery BLVD. Walkersville, Md. 21793

Ann E. Unston 115 E. Lake Dr. Annapolis, MD 21403

Heather Reusch 13 Cypress Rd Toms River NJ 08753

Deane L. Knauf 26 Teller Dr. Ashland, Ma 01721

Dan Montone 5803 FARMGATE Cr FREDERICK MD 21701

Diane Swartwood 6610 Mountain View Drive Frederick, Md. 21701

Ken Juul P.O. Box 394, State Line, Pa

Melvin J. [illegible] 309-V Waverly Dr. Frederick Md 21701

Adrienne R Hendel 527 Grant Pl Frederick Md 21701

PETITION

Date 3/20/86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protecting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand that library evening Sunday hours be restored immediately.

Name	Address
Hope J. Miller	7127 Autumn Leaf Lane Frederick, Md. 21701
[illegible] W. [illegible]	5738 Jefferson Pike, Frederick, Md 21701
[illegible], B. Rivers	1414 W. 11th St. Frederick, Md. 21701
[illegible] Robertson	8533 Edgewood Church Rd. Frederick, Md 21701
[illegible] Knotts	5406 Beall Dr. Frederick, Md 21701
[illegible] Ann Bennett	2205 Cedar Hill Dr. ~~Frederick~~ Finksburg MD 21048
[illegible]	1542 Andover Ln. Frederick, Md 21701
DEBORAH ST. OURS	21010 CLARKSBURG Rd. BOYDS, MD. 20841
[illegible]	313 W 5th St Frederick, Md. 21701
[illegible]	[illegible] Frederick, Md. 21701
[illegible] Sievers	1304 Oak Hill Ave Hagerstown MD 21740
Donna Strickland	HOOD College Frederick Md. 21701
[illegible] Herzog	Hood College Frederick Md 21701
Robin Bierey	Hood College. Frederick, MD
[illegible]	Hood College Frederick MD 21701

PETITION

Date 3/20/86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand that library evening Sunday hours be restored immediately.

Name	Address
Arthur A. Martin	132 W. 2nd St, Frederick, MD 21701
Dorla Shaffer	10987 Horseshoe Dr., Frederick, MD 21701
Monica Lester	6710 Granary Ct Frederick MD 21701
Olivia Kate Day (Ms.)	185 Baughman Ln., Frederick, MD 21701
Agnes R. Smith	505 Biggs Ave Frederick, Md 21701
Anne Rhodes	840 Mulberry Ave., Hagerstown, Md. 21740
Nicole Bissonelle	160 Willowdale Dr. Frederick, MD 21701
Stacy L. Collins	PO Box 279 / Hood College / Frederick, MD 21701
Sarah Chace	P.O. Box 264 Hood College Frederick MD. 21701
Lori Voigtly	P.O. Box 785 Hood College Frederick
Linda Fetterman	P.O. Box 355 Hood College Md 21701 Frederick M.D. 21701
Denise A Hansen	8031 Gambrill Park Rd. Frederick 21701
Ruth Jenkins	Box 466 Hood College Frederick MD 21701
Lynne Phelps	10121 Maple Leaf Dr Gaithersburg MD 20879
Suzanne Martin	5814 Shawbridge Ct Fred. Md 21701
Barry D Clarence	7108 Lingemore Rd Frederick MD 21701
Susan Spayler	209 East 2nd St., Frederick
Eugenia A Booth	13.24 East Springbrook Ct Middletown
P. Lovelace	Rte 2 Box 97D, Hagerstown, Md
[illegible]	Box 504 Hood College Frederick
Michelle A Kingo	Box 663 Hood College Frederick MD 21701

250

PETITION

Date 3-24-86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand that library evening, sunday hours be restored immediately.

Name	Address
Joe Bradley	Hood College
[illegible] PhD	1704 Oshtegen Rd / Middletown MD
[illegible] Turner	Hood College
Anne L. Swisher	435 Terry Ct, Frederick, MD 21701
Susan M. Tyngan	8031 Gambrill Park Rd, Frederick, MD
Lesley Bodamer	Box 213 Hood College, Frederick, Md.
Bonnie Newman	7406 Hillside Dr, Frederick, Md
Doris M. Bailey	703 Rosemont Ave, Frederick, Md.
Tracy Law	Hood College, Frederick, Md.
Buffy Caswell	Hood College, Frederick Md.
Jennifer Stall	Hood College, Frederick, Md.
[illegible]	" " " "
[illegible]	Hood College F Md.
[illegible]	Hood College, Frederick, MD
[illegible]	Hood College, [illegible] Md.
[illegible] Ph.D.	Hood College
Terrence Kane	Dept. of English Hood College
Tom Harlaugh	Hood College
[illegible]	Hood College
[illegible]	Hood College

PETITION

Date 3-21-86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand that library evening SUNDAY hours be restored immediately.

Name	Address
Katherine Marguerite Rogers	9911 LaDuke Dr Kensington Md
Laura Lee Nipps	27 Phillips Drive Westford Massachusetts 01886
Jennifer Blake	4007 Allison Drive, York, Pa. 17402
Marcia Menikan	633 Country Club Rd Camp Hill, PA 17011
Tina Swoskin	1614 Hillside Drive, Stroudsburg, PA 18360
Maria Wirth	Hood College, Frederick Md 21701
Karen Mather	Hood College Frederick MD 21701
Gina Bickish	20100 Frederick Rd #28 Germantown, MD 20874
Jeannine Salmon	108 W. Church St. Frederick Md. 21701
Ruth D. Mayner	8065 Teaslin Dr. Middletown MD 21769
Linda L. Merrill	1215 N. Stuart St. Arlington, VA 22201
[illegible]	[illegible] Frederick, Md. 21701
Harry St. Ours	Hood College Frederick MD 21701
Eugene Thiele	Hood College Frederick MD 21701
Elizabeth C. Mays	Parkview Apts. Frederick Md. 21701
[illegible]	Hood College [illegible] Md 20879
[illegible]	24 E [illegible] Frederick Md 21701
[illegible]	Hood College Frederick MD 21701
[illegible]	Hood College Frederick MD 21701
[illegible]	Hood College Frederick MD 21701
[illegible]	Hood College Frederick MD 21701

HOOD COLLEGE
FREDERICK, MARYLAND 21701

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

975

April 15, 1986

Honorable Charles Mathias, U.S. Senate

Dear Senator Mathias:

We are sending you additional petitions containing ~~249~~ 279 signatures for submission to the Library Appropriations Committee.

Sincerely,

Leonard Latkovski

Leonard Latkovski, Ph.D.
Professor of History

PETITION

Date 3-25-86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings & SUNDAY. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
A. Wedekind	625 Lee Place, Frederick
Bjorn Moen	Bluestone Sanctuary, Cooksville
DeSha Waring	904 45th pl, NE., WASH, D.C.
Bill Baumgardner	229 Canfield Terrace Frederick
Barbara Smith	8111 Lewistown Rd., Thurmont Md.
Nancy Lupton	3 Challedon ct. Walkersville, Md
Dwayne Neal	7902 Edgewood Farm Rd. Frederick, MD. 21701-2910
Karen Ferguson	13613 Calocton Furnace Rd Thurmont, Md
Robert K. Hoffman	507 Culler Ave, Fred.
Kay Hoffman	416 N. Market St Fred. Md.
Kathleen Elliott	607 S. Main St. Woodsboro, Md
Frances MacDonald	Spring Branch Studio Woodsboro, Md. 21788
Dorothea Barrick	20 E. 4th street Frederick, Md. 21701
Dana A. Reitman + Roger J. Reitman	220 E. 3rd St. Frederick, MD. 21701
Susan R. Kirschner	25 Valley Pk. Ct. Damascus
Linda P. Judd	502 Boston Av Tk PK MD 20912
Johanna Vogelsang	

Please return to Dr. Latkovski

PETITION

Date 3-25-86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the library of Congress in the evenings & SUNDAY. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
[illegible]	705 Rosemont Ave Frederick Md 21701
Willetta Hanson	3135 Highland Pl. NW WDC 20008
Anne Inge	132 Chillum Drive Walkersville, Md. 21793
Linda Barner	309 Melbourne Ave Hagerstown Md 21740
[illegible] B Platt	1362 Perry Pl., N.W. Wash. D.C. 20010
Keim Markwood	607 So Main St Woodsboro MD 21798
James R. [illegible]	Markham, VA 22643
[illegible]	405 Elm, Frederick, Md.
[illegible]	8 Horizon Dr. Fred, MD 21701
J.B. Harrison	35 Cumberland Dr. Gbg PA 17325
Theresa Dudley	236 Carroll Parkway Frederick, MD 21701

Please return to Dr. Latkovski

PETITION

Date 3/25/86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings SUNDAY. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
Kimberly Chongenecher	Hood College
Kirsten A. Jackson	Hood College
Linda Hause	705 Rosemont Ave. Frederick Md.
Mary D Garrard	2915 Univ Terrace, Washington DC
Sarah Hand	Hood College
Sally Orem	Hood College Frederick MD 21701
Norma Broude	Art Dept., American Univ.
Clarence F. Smith	322 West College Terr Fred. MD 21
Debra L. Harding	University of Maryland Dallman County
Joyce del Rosario	Hood College
Richelle Emerick	Hood College
Joanne Vesa	Hood College
Laura Dunn	Hood College
Kimberly Whittaker	Hood College
April Inness	Hood College
Leslie Clark	Hood College
Sandy Nolan	Hood College
Lisa Tumpa	Hood College

Please return to Dr. Latkovski

PETITION

Date 3-26-86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings & SUNDAY. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
Claudette Boudreaux	113 Della Lane Boonsboro, MD 21713
Melissa Johnson	14229 Old Rt. 16 Waynesboro PA 17268
Sarah White	Box 812 Hood College, Frederick, MD. 21701
Nicole Pascovich	514 14th Street, Windber, PA 15963
Elaine Byrd	5630 Catoctin Mt Airy Md 21771
Sarah D. McKnight	5439 Shakstone Rd. Frederick, MD. 21701
Stephanie Carlson	1040 Charles Street, Pasadena Calif.
George G. Kleinspehn	6419 S. Clifton Road, Frederick, MD 21701
John Mason	1414 Carriage Lane Fred. MD 21701
Fred Jacobs	" " " " " "
Charlotte Volatile	Hood College Frederick MD 21701
Karen E Butler	Hood College Frederick, MD 21701
Betsy Reed	Hood College Frederick, MD 21701
Kris Witmer	Hood College Frederick MD 21701
Jane Reif	" "
Alex Van Bijca	" "
[illegible]	" "
Lisa Rippard	" "

Please return to Dr. Latkovski

PETITION

Date 3-26-86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings SUNDAY. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
Lisa Thompson	3315 12th St. S.E. Wash. DC. 20032
Josephine Bynum	4809 Meade St. N.E. Wash. D.C. 20019
Lorrie Richelson	141 Comstock Ave., Prov., R.I 02907 (Hood College)
Amy Chalk	5918 Darien Ct Balto. Md. 21206 (Hood College)
Irene Flores	Hood College French House Frederick, Md. 21701
Kari Cannistraro	271 Dill Ave. Frederick MD. 21701
Janette Rosario	271 Dill Ave. Frederick MD 21701
[illegible] Rivera	1418 F Taney Ave. Frederick #303
Kim E. Burns	3058 Ascension St. Baltimore, MD 21225
Julie A. Brinkman	12124 Suffolk Terr. Gaithersburg, MD 20878
Gemmi Teleki	309 Yoakum Pkwy Alex, Va.
Pat Coniglio	Hood College
Wendy Miller	Box 578 HOOD COLLEGE Frederick, MD 21701
Julie Carpenter	Box 258 Hood College

Please return to Dr. Latkovski

PETITION

Date 3-26-86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings SUNDAY. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
Elizabeth J Hawkin	Phila., PA.
Lori Haugen	Thurmont, Md.
Beth Bryant	Hagerstown, MD.
Ann Brown	Annapolis, MD.
Gretchen S. Miller	Hood College
Debbie E Daly	Hood College
Amy Jo Simpson	Camp Hill, PA
Jennifer B. Conner	New Canaan. CT
Suzanne Allen	New Canaan, CT.
Noelle Shea	Phillipsburg N.J.
Anita Bramlett	Baltimore MD
Amber Kaoce	Harrisburg, PA
Elizabeth Sokoloff	Silver Spring, Md.
Alison Snyder	Clinton, MD
Michelle Zentz	Thurmont, MD.
Barbara Eyram	Greenbelt, Md
Carolyn Reynolds	Pedersville, MD.
Thanth E. Clemans	Westfield, NJ
Margaret H. Marshall	Emmitsburg, MD

Please return to Dr. Latkovski

PETITION

Date 3-26-86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings & SUNDAY. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
Kimberly Cornell	Hood College Box 292 Frederick, Maryland
Miryem Heller	Hood College Frederick MD 21701
Gina Polese	Hood College Frederick, Md. 21701
Kathy Eisenhut	Hood College Frederick, md 21701
Leslie Ritchie	Hood College Frederick MD 21701
C.T. Piskorowski	Hood College, Frederick MD 21701
Carmen L. Bruso	Box 237 Hood College Frederick, MD
Dimpla Bhaskaran	Hood College, Box 199
Linda Hog	Hood College Box 426
Mary Beth Wojtaszek	Hood College Frederick MD 21701
Eunice Rodriguez	Hood College Frederick, Md. 21701
Angela Chan	Hood College Frederick, Md. 21701
[illegible]	Hood College, Frederick MD 21701
Jean Ferrando	Hood College, Frederick, MD 21701
[illegible]	Hood College, Frederick MD 21701
[illegible]	" " " " "
K. Baumann	" "
Carole Smith	" "
Elyse Bryant	" " " "
[illegible]	" " " "
Elizabeth A. Chappell	" " " "

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PETITION

Date 3-27-86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings & SUNDAY. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
Maxine Boncarage	2734 Roderick rd / Fred, MD 21701
Margaret L. Rader	P.O. Box 654, Hood College, Fred., MD 21701
Meghan McGrath	24210 Peach Tree Rd. Clarksburg, Md 20871
Karen Knotts	5406 Beall Dr. Frederick, MD 21701
Susan Wanenfeldy	P.O. Box 881 Hood College. Frederick, Md. 21701
Joell Winters	P.O. Box 843 Hood College Frederick, MD 21701
RoseAnn Lester	717 Wyngate Dr. Frederick Md. 21701
Alison Drum	Hood College, Frederick Md. 21701
Katherine V. Moore	8730 Indian Springs Rd. Frederick, MD 21701
Cathy S. Brown	8949 Indian Springs Road, Frederick, MD 21701
Alma R. Whitehouse	903 Rosemont, Frederick Md 21701
Doreen Wilson	86 W. Deer Park Rd, Ft Gaithersburg MD 20877
Patti Bartlett	18333 Duchess Dr., Olney, MD 20832
Tracy Snell	6615 Runkles Rd. Mt. Airy, MD 21771
Virginia L. Kirchner	38 K Walnut Hill Rd Millersville, PA 17551
Eileen R. Bennett	114 Gold Kettle Dr. Gaithersburg, Md. 20878
Debra A. Siegel	5802 Hub Nail Ct Frederick, MD 21701
Susan M. Olive	1822 Meadowgrove Ln., Frederick MD 21701
[illegible]	9160 Myersville Rd. Myersville, MD 21773
Lydia A. Lehman	Buffalo Mills, PA 15534
Terri L. Clemmons	144 W King St Waynesboro PA 17268

Please return to Dr. Latkovski

Date _____

1. We protest the budget cuts to the Library of Congress.
2. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.
3. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Arlene Bugise 519 Culler Ave. Frederick, Md 21701
Elaine A. Gates 239 E. Church St. Frederick, Md. 2174
Betsy MacMullen 505 Fleming Ave. Frederick, Md. 21701
Jane Brady Hood College Frederick Md. 21701
Charles R Stewart Jr 275 PATRICK ST FREDERICK 21701
Kendall [illegible] Rt 4 Box 675 Leesburg, VA 22075
Penelope R Bert 5921 Boyers Mill Rd Mt. Airy, Md. 21771
[illegible] 1 [illegible] KCG W 7th St Frederick, Md. 21701
Alicia W. Beebe 5601 Butterfly Ln. Frederick, Md. 21701
Jane M Willard 144 Kline Blvd Frederick, Md 21701
Margaret S. Neely 258 Carroll Pkwy Frederick MD 21701
Virginia R Woodman 607 Fairview Ave. Frederick Md 21701
Johanna Zeiler 1608 Rock Creek Dr., Frederick, Md 21701.
Pauline T Schmoekes 323 N. College Pkwy, Apt 1 Frederick, MD 21701
Gregory A. Day 856 Pine St. Hagerstown, Md 21740
Purnima Bhatt 5306 Baltimore Ave. Chevy Chase Md. 20815
Mary E. Randolph 1102 Belmont Frederick Md 21701
Olga T. Dewberg Braddock Hlbg, Md.
Alfred M Wolf 3905 HIGHLAND CT MYERSVILLE MD 21773
Gail B. Gotveldt 5510 Corral Lane Frederick MD 21701
Myra L. Wilson New Delhi (agri), Dept. of State, Wash. D.C. 20520
Jodi Schlereth Rt. 1 Box 498A Frostburg, Md. 21532
Larry Parson 510 BRUNSWICK ST BRUNSWICK MD 21716
James A. Hernández 1618 Colonial Way, Frederick, MD 21701
Teresa Riviere 3214 Blueford Rd. Kensington, MD 20895
Sidney Silverman 1201 Beechwood Dr. Frederick, Md 21701
Janis Judson 6100 [illegible] [illegible] DC [illegible]

PETITION

Date 4/15/86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings & SUNDAY. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
Kristi Vogt	1836 Millstream Dr, Frederick MD
Caretaer Carter	121 E. 3rd St, Frederick, Md.
Maritza Bido	271 Dillave., Frederick, MD.
Mar-Lee Taylor	271 Dell Ave, Frederick, Md 21701
Doris Gilbert	1781 Valley Side Dr, Fred. Md. 21701
Heather Hay	308 Liken St., Westernport, Md. 21562
Loretta M. Sandler	Rt. 1, Box 55A Fairplay, Md. 21733
Nanette Markey	7322 C. Springbrook Ct., Middletown Md 21761
Nicolas Lambush	162 Penn. Ave Frederick, Md. 21701
Terry Wilson	3259 Gulfport Dr Balto, Md. 21225
Mary Beth Pollock	513 N. Market St. Frederick, MD 21701
Glen J Freeman	513 N. MARKET ST. FRED. MD, 21701
Elizabeth A. Collins	320 W. College Terrace Frederick, MD 21701
[illegible]	6421 LOCUST LANE, ELDERSBURG, MD 21784
David Trotter	28504 Woodview Dr Damascus Md. 20872
John A. Carnit	502 Fairview Ave., Frederick, MD 2170
Andrea McLaughlin	Route 2, Box 154 Leesburg, VA 22075
Celia Audlin	501 Magnolia Ave.

Please return to Dr. Latkovski

PETITION

Date 3/24/86

We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings & SUNDAY. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
Jennifer M Fried	33 Shriner, Hood College Frederick, Md. 21701
Hollister Holt	Box 443. Hood College, Frederick MD
Tracy Ludlow	Box 531 HOOD COLLEGE FREDERICK, MD
Julie Smith	Box 724 Hood College Frederick, Md
Kate Duffy	Box 324, Hood College, Frederick, MD
Cathy Manning	Box 548 Hood College, Frederick, Md
Cameron J. Soulis	Box 737, Hood College, Frederick, MD
Suzanne Jahn	Box 465 Hood College
Amy Vaytko	Box 787 Hood College
Judith DuPris	Box [illegible], HOOD College Frederick
Jenny [illegible]	Butler Univ., Indianapolis, IND
Missy Miller	Hood College [illegible]
Sandy Smith	HOOD COLLEGE Frederick, Md 21701
Mary Woods	Hood College 818 Frederick MD 21701
[illegible]	Hood College, Frederick MD 21701
Teri Kastner	Hood College Frederick MD 21701
[illegible]	Hood College Frederick MD 294

PETITION

Date 7/15/86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings & SUNDAY. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
Anne Chace	223 Arbrook Rd. Ridgewood NJ 07950
Renee Kramer	1102 Oak Hill Avenue Hagerstown, Md.
Alberta Mangelli	8379 Inspiration Ave., Walkersville, MD 21793
Muriel House	6835 Holter Rd., Middletown, Md. 21769
Alison E Shafer	330 N. Market St. Frederick, MD 21701
Margaret M. Acker	121 ~~N. Market~~ W. Second St, Frederick MD 21701
Rocky B Farnsworth	8505 Hill St. Ellicott City MD 21043
Maryann Coates	120 West 3rd St. Fred. Md. 21701
Doreen Willard	4108 Glenhunt Rd Balto., MD 21229
Vibha Sondhi	Hood College, Frederick, MD 21701
Marie H. Hansen	Box 414 Hood College, Frederick, MD 21701
R J Rentmann	Dept. of Soc. Hood College, Fred. Md. 21701
Deborah Carter	3545 Green Valley Road, Tjamsville, Md.
Dagmar de Chave	10 Clark Place, Frederick, MD, 21701
Nita Roy	Hood College, Frederick, Md 21701 (Student).

Please return to Dr. [illegible]

PETITION

Date 3-21-86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand that library evening + Sunday hours be restored immediately.

Name	Address
Ana Besu	Hood College, P.O. Box 198 Frederick, MD 21701
Carolyn Lebron	Hood College Box 524 Frederick, MD. 21401
Nadya Aswad	Hood College Frederick, MD 21701
Judy Elmer	38 Apple Way, Frederick, MD 217

PETITION

Date 4/15/86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
Amy Colter	Hood College
[illegible]	Hood College
[illegible]	Hood College
Angie Bess	Hood College
Mindy Graham	Hood
Noreen Young	Hood College
Rebecca D. Plank	Hood College
Pamela K. Rhodes	Hood College
Marie Melurkey	Hood College
Vicki Antunes	Hood College
Heather McEck	~~Hood College~~
Amy Pflug	Hood College
Amy Gustin	Hood College
Deanna Chisholm	Hood College
[illegible]	Hood College
Beki Samuelson	Hood College

Please return to Mr. Latkovski

PETITION

Date 4/15/86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the library of Congress in the evenings. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
1) Lisa H. Barnum	Box 176 Hood College, Frederick, MD 21701
2. Laura Knight	
3) Beth A. Hernbane →	Box 499 Hood College, Frederick, Md. 21701 Box 745 Hood College, Frederick, MD 21701
(4) J. Nadine Mellinger	Box 564 Hood College, Frederick, MD 21701
5 - Gary L. Stivers	BOX 747 HOOD COLLEGE, FRED, MD 21701
6 - Cecilia A. Hite	Box 436 HOOD College, Frederick, MD 21701
8. Julie Hoe	Box 539 HOOD COLLEGE, FREDERICK, MD 2170
9. Dana Humphrey	Box 451 Hood College, Frederick MD 21701
10. Katie Hemphill	Box 428 Hood College, Frederick, MD 21701
11 Olga Marie Vargas	Box 778 Hood College, Frederick, MD 21701

Please return to Dr. Latkovski

PETITION

Date 4/26/86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings and on Sunday. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
Marjorie Roberts	10010 Kelly Rd. Walkersville, Md.
Ellen M. Roberts	2776 Washington St Adamstown, Md
Robert L Plodich	9309 Rocky Ridge Rd, Rocky Ridge
Gregory Green	9 TANEY Ave, Frederick, Md
Mary Beth Shuey	236 Buford Ave, Gettysburg PA 17325
Glenwood D McDowell	125-23 Willowdale Dr Frederick, MD
Geraldine L. Dorsey	1240 Shaffersville Rd. Mt. Airy MD 21[illegible]
Barbara Coffenberger	602 Rosemont Ave. Frederick
William P. Coffenberger	602 Rosemont Ave, Frederick
G. Eugene [illegible]	7815 Blackwell Rd Thurmont 21788
[illegible]	5309, 615 S. Frederick Ave Cumberland Md
Christopher J. Allen	615 South Frederick Ave. Suite 309 Gaithersburg, Md.
Grace Gautzgeler	211 Horner Ave, Frederick
Mark Kelly	104 East 4th Street Frederick
[illegible]	100 W. Church St Frederick Md 21701
[illegible]	100 W Church St Frederick MD 21701

Please return to Dr. Latkovski

295

PETITION

Date 4/28/86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings and on Sunday We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
Cleopatra Campbell	PO Box 21, Frederick, Md
Nancy E. Blank	7504 Old Rucker Rd, Frederick, Md 21701
Edith O. Eadie	PO Box 21 Dr. Fred. MD.
Wayne A Osborne	Frederick, Md 21701
James R Norris	Frederick Md PO Box 3123
Donna Hawley	PO Box 220 Walkersville MD 21793
Kathie S. Ryan	103 Stonegate Dr, Frederick MD
Kathleen M Harris	122 Challedon Dr., Walkersville Md.
Edie Schmidt	708 W. Patrick St., Frederick, MD 21701
Connie New	46 St Paul Street Boonsboro MD 21713
David R Aldridge	228 Wyngate Drive Frederick Md. 21701
Emma P. Fleming	P.O. Box 516 Frederick, Md 21701-0516
Janet E. Parks	10-010 Kelly Rd. Walkersville, Md 21793
Cynthia Lee Budd	44 South Bentz St., Frederick, Md

3/01

Please return to Dr. Latkovski 300

rcvd. 5/21/86

HOOD COLLEGE
FREDERICK, MARYLAND 21701

Ruler

May 15, 1986

Senator Charles Mathias
387 Russell Building
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Mathias:

Enclosed are additional signatures of people who want the restoration of full hours at the Library of Congress.

Sincerely,

Leonard Latkovski

Leonard Latkovski, Ph.D.
Chairperson
Department of History
and Political Science

LL:jle

To Senate Appropriations Committe (Sen. Mathias) with a Copy to
PETITION Librarian of Congress

Date _____

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand that library evening hours and Sunday be restored immediately.

Name	Address
Denise Schwarz	Hood College, Meyrau Frederick Md 21701
[illegible] Beavers	12601 LAURIE [illegible] MD, 20904.
Robert F. Jackson	1192 N. MARKET ST. FREDERICK Md.
Katherine Price	9305 Inglewood Ct. Potomac, Md.
[illegible]	12821 HUNTSMAN Way POTOMAC, MD 20854
+ Joshua N. Lengue	218 S. Market ST. Frederick Md.
Annette Thompson	Psych Dept. Hood College Frederick, Md.
[illegible] Turnbull	12419 STIRRUP LANE BOWIE MD
+ Mary McIntosh	Hood College, Memorial
+ Marcia [illegible]	12491 Mt. Aetna Rd Hag MD 21740
Margaret Killogg	Hood College Frederick, Md.
Mari Padilla	[illegible] T. [illegible], C.E. Student 21701
~~Henry F. Walter~~	Hood College, Frederick
Maureen Cullen	622 W Patrick St, Frederick 21701
Patricia L. Marshall	58 North St Foxboro Mass 02035
x Karen Bryles	17108 Butler Rd Pedesville Md 20837
Jackie [illegible]	Hood College Box 924 Frederick Md.
~~[illegible] May~~	[illegible] Box 449 [illegible]
Maureen McDonald	Hood College [illegible] 552
[illegible]	Box 132 Round Hill, VA 22141

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PETITION

Date 4-15-86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings and on Sunday We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
Marshall & Joanne Dupuis	8015 Glendale Dr Frederick, Md
John and Jean Ladino	5207 Edgewood Ch. Rd Frederick, Md.
Sandra Bogle	271 Dill Ave. Frederick, Md. 21701
Ann S Callinn	5609 Jefferson Blvd Frederick, Md 21701
Sandra M. Geiman	13 Donnybrook Dr. Hagerstown Md 21740
A. Elizabeth McAlpine	7207 Warbler Lane McLean, Va. 22101
Laurel Johnson	3716 17th ave Brick, NJ 08724
Byna Oliveros	271 Dill Av. Frederick MD 21701
Judy Kleinedmt	Leesburg, VA.
[illegible]	Hag. MD
Jane Paull	4 Delda Ct Gaithersburg Md.
Carol Roberts	19 New Mary Ave. Baltimore Md.

307

Please return to Dr. Latkovski

PETITION

Date 3/26/86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
Barbara Bynum	4624 Norbeck Road, Rockville
Betty J. Graham	1409 Primrose Rd., N.W. Washington
Nathan Watzman	12015 Deinlwood Dr., Potomac Md
Houston Baker	9411 Warfield Road, Gaithersburg, Maryland 20879
BRUCE MANGER	11100 West Ave Kensington MD
~~Donna Deen~~	14002 Eagle Ct, Rockville MD 20853
Harriet D. Carroll	4862 Broad Brook Dr, Bethesda, MD 20814
Ai-Lien Wu	7925 Inverness Ridge RD. Potomac MD. 20854
Terry Yabroff-Little	13111-1 Wonderland Way, Germantown, MD 20874

Please return to Dr. Latkovski

PETITION

Date 3-26-86

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
Irving Arnes	5408 Linden Court Bethesda MD
Raymond Bahor	1656 Foxhall Rd NW, Washington DC
Patrice McCormick	2207 Greenery La. Silver Spring Md 20906
Catherine Wingate	9800 Parkwood Dr Bethesda Md
Marcelina Powers	6311 Alcott Rd Bethesda
Cheryl M. Cosaro	12503 Village Sq. Ter. Rockville
Roslyn Troy	5401 Westbard Bethesda, Md.
× Clark Lum	13 Grovepoint Potomac, MD
× Jiaran Lum	13 Grovepoint Potomac, MD
Harold M. Davidson	5301 Westbard Cir Bethesda, MD
× A. Keith Murray	4108 - Maryland Ave Brookmont Md.

709

Please return to Dr. Latkovski

PETITION

Date 2-26-56

1. We are concerned about the budget cutbacks at the Library of Congress.

2. We are protesting the closing of the Library of Congress in the evenings. We feel that it is essential that the library be open for all to use.

3. We demand the restoration of services such as cataloguing, preservation of deteriorating materials and services to the disabled.

4. We demand the restoration of all evening, Sunday and holiday hours.

Name	Address
Jane H. Hu	9216 Falls Chapel Way, Potomac, Md.
Edmund S. Copeland	10319 Watkins Mill Dr. Gaithersburg, Md.
Jeanne G. Green	8304 Loring Drive, Bethesda, Maryland
John D. Zimbrick	4517 Gretna St., Bethesda, Md.
Ramesh E. Nayak	9051 Potomac Drive, Fort Wash, Md
Asler A. Hyatt	5401, Westbard Avenue, Bethesda 20816
Miriam F. Kelty	6709 Selkirk Dr, Bethesda, Md 20817
David Chananie	4428 Windom Pl NW Washington DC 20016
Wayne Kiff	2313 Plyers Mill Rd, Silver Spring, MD 20902
Jean Hickman	710 Whittier St. N.W. Wash. DC. 20012
Dean Gunton	1319 Xaveria Drive, Silver Spring MD 20903

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Please return to Dr. Latkovski

March 5, 1986

RECEIVED
1986 MAR 10 AM 9:17
COMMITTEE ON
HOUSE A MINISTRY

Dan Wemhoff
5791 A Winston Ct.
Alexandria, Va. 22311

Rep. Frank Annunzio
Chair, Committee on the Library
US Capitol-Congress
Rm H-326
Washington, D.C. 20510

Rep. Annunzio:

Truthfully, how well did you advise or supervise Mr. Boorstin on the closing of the evening hours? Please see the attached letter to him proclaiming a fraud on the working public and students who only use the Library of Congress, especially law, in the evening hours.

Why did he put on the guise that due to budget he was shortening the day instead of leaving the library open for those most highly patronized hours? What accounting does your office have on this matter.

We are setting up a widescale campaign which will petition this matter and the guise behind it.

We understand the Library knows when people maximize its use and it is not in the early morning hours over the evening hours. And even if it was on balance there is absolutely no excuse, except due to burreaucratic inconvenience that would not require that those early morning users must share with the nighttime users. It is hard to believe that you have tried to foster this fraud on lawyers, students and just plain working persons in this city for a little bureaucratic convenience.

It may be still hard to realize, but these facilities are open for us and not the employees. The government is for us not you, except as citizens too.

Re-open those hours in the evening to 8 or 8:30 and open a little later in the morning and you will share the burden on everyone instead of the 9-5 shenagan you have tried to put over on us. Lets hear from you and an explanation before the uproar gets too loud.

Yours truly,
Dan Wemhoff
Dan Wemhoff

encl: Letter to D. Boorstin and 30 name petition
The Washington Post

March 5, 1986

Dan Wemhoff
5791 A Winston Ct.
Alexandria, Va. 22311

Daniel J. Boorstin
Librarian of Congress
Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Boorstin:

I am afraid many of us do not exactly share your shock and dismay at what the budget cut has done to your library hours.

You could have kept most of your evening hours by simply opening later in the morning. You would then accommodate those of us who work and need the Library in the evening.

Instead what you did was to feign shock and instead accommodated the employees, not the public. I think you owe us an explanation as to why you cut our evening hours and left open the early moring hours when everyone knows that students and workers do not need the Library/ It was because you and your staff and employee wanted the convenience of working the normal 9-5 shift whether it greatly inconvenienced the public or not, isn't it?

Myself and the thirty (30) people who signed the enclosed petition want an explanation on this. Is it not also true that you keep count of those using the facilities and you can make a comparison of those using them in the early morning hours versus those of us who use it in the evening, expecially the law library. Would you share those figures with us?

This petitioning will continue both to you and the Congress to get an explanation from you on this as to whether you sacrificed those who desparetly need the facilities in the evening versus those who occasional come in in the morning hours and your convenience factor.

I would appreciate a response to this information within the next few days. Meanwhile it would be a good idea for all concerned if you would schedule your hours the way they ought to be for the working public 11:30 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. or once again we have sacrificed a public facility to the bureaucrat who works there not the purpose for which it was built. And please do not answer this by stating that research people have to be on hand in the morning for the Congressional offices, Of couse they do. But that is not the staff that mans the desk and picks up books in the evening. You can expect more petitioning. We are really sore at what you did.

Sincerely,

Dan Wemhoff

Dan Wemhoff

ecl. Petition of 30 names (March 5)
cc The Washington Post

OPEN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS FOR WORKERS 11:30 - 8:30 P.M.

* SIGN HERE IF LIBRARY HOURS 8:30-5:30 UNFAIRLY DISCRIMINATE AGAINST YOU - A 9-5 WORKER. (THIS WILL BE SENT TO CHIEF LIBRARIAN TO RE-ESTABLISH HOURS + SENT TO CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

	NAME	ADDRESS	CITY
1.	DAN WEMHOFF	5791-A WINSTON CT.	ALEXANDRIA 22311
2	Jean Swaltney	P.O. Box 33943	WASH DC
3.	Robert W. Lofford	1615 G St. NW #913	Wash DC
4	Kevin M. Kelly	5603 18th Ave	Hyattsville, Md.
5	Geraldine A Shannon	4411 Dupont Circle Wash DC 20036	
6.	Mark T. Sheridan	9502 Tregaron Ave,	Fairfax VA
7.	M. O'Connell	411 2nd St	Wash. D.C.
8	Joan J. Mc Enery	Box 314-FLATHER ICUA	WASHINGTON, DC 20004
9.	Lee Hoolima	3420 NEWARK ST. N.W.	WASHINGTON, D.C. 20016
10.	Ken Clark	7101 Richmond Hwy #10	Alexandria, VA 22306
11	Debra Bauhaus	116 4th St, NE	Washington, DC 20002
12	Cynthia R. Morgan	618 F St NE	Wash, D.C. 20002
13	Kenneth Klein	105 6th St. N.E. #1	WASH, D.C. 20002
14.	Mary DeLano	501 Constitution Ave NE #6	Wash DC 20002
15	BRIAN J. MORAN	408 Constitution Ave.	WASH. D.C. 20002
16	Michelle Lanchester	1321 S. Bolfe St. #1	Arlington, VA. 22204
17	ROSE MUSONYE	4000 7th ST NE #2	WASH DC 20017
18	Mary Lowell	800 N. Pryor St.	Alexandria 22304
19	Alysia Roberts	5722 Mayflower Ct	Alexandria 22314
20.	John Di Donna	[illegible]	Washington DC
21	Clarence N. Tazewell	2700 South 19th Street	Arlington, Va. 22204
22	Edward [illegible]	5707 Seminary Rd.	Falls Church, VA 22041
23	J. [illegible]	6402 97th Ave	Seabrook Md 20706
24	David Brace	2005 Columbia Pike, #326	Arlington, Virginia 22204
25	Frederick J. Beverly	2300 Brooks Dr. Apt 303	Suitland Md 20746
26.	Lee Walker	809 N. Monroe St.	Arlington, Va 22201
27	Stewart C. Hudson	503 Potomac Valley Dr.	Ft. Wash, MD 20744
28	*V. Edgerton	Embassy Suites 2000 N St	Washington DC
		(Need 830 AM TO 930 PM - would be able to use it till midnight It should be as available as MIT	
29	Tom Gruscinski	3201 Queenstown Dr., Apt. 201	Mt. Rainier, MD 20712
30.	William R Monroe	1110 Carroll Ave	So Milw Wis 53172
	Hours to be negotiated		